

Original Terre Haute Lots Were Allotted To The First "Proprietors"

By A. R. Markle.

In these days of corporations with limited liability, it is rather surprising to see how many partnerships carried on without disagreement over many years. In those earlier days, men trusted each other to carry out their agreement and in many cases there is no record of any binding, written agreement.

Terre Haute itself was founded and carried on by a partnership agreement in which many of the terms were written out in a most careful detail. The partners in this agreement were Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Lasselle, Abraham Markle and two brothers, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, who in themselves were a partnership.

The Proprietors.

In this agreement they arranged among themselves how to meet the expenses connected with the purchase of land from the government, fixing each one's share and providing that the payments would be made 30 days before the payment was to be made to the land office. Each of these men almost immediately sold portions of their share in the ownership of the 13 tracts of land which had been bid in at the first sale by Joseph Kitchel.

As it later developed, Kitchel was almost entirely without funds to meet these payments and so he assigned his claims to these men, who styled themselves "The Proprietors of the Town of Terre Haute."

As they in turn sold parts of their shares, their contracts also fixed the date on which the payments were to be made to them, at 60 days in advance of the payments due the land office.

There were also some sales made by these second parties who sold part of their interests to third parties and it is possible that some money started on its path to the proprietors, three months before they were to pay the land office.

Of these men, Jonathan Lindley was a Quaker who left the Carolinas to settle near his friend, Moses Hoggatt, who located on Honey Creek prairie more than a year before the land would be open to purchase. Lindley stopped at Salem, in Orange county, where there was a large Quaker meeting and the Friends persuaded him to settle there.

Attracted by the publicity given to the opening of the Harrison Purchase, he attended the sale and in time became one of the proprietors.

Lasselle was a prominent innkeeper of Vincennes and concluded that he would join in the bidding for the Terre Haute area.

Markle, in connection with a party from Ontario county, New York, had come to this region in 1815 on horseback, and at Vincennes had made a rude map showing the sections of land and their numbers. Equipped with this map, he located the rock bottom site on which he later built his mill, on Otter Creek. Satisfied with his prospective locations, he returned to New York, and in connection with Joseph Richardson, who had been on the trip, and Caleb Hopkins, a member of the New York Legislature, they set about planning to acquire land from the government. He visited Washington with a petition bearing a large number of signatures which recited the losses, which many natives of New York had sustained in the late war, secured the passage of an Act granting to many of his comrades in arms, land in proportion to their rank in the service.

Under this Act he was entitled, as a major, to 800 acres of land. On the first day of the opening of the land office for such claims, he presented his warrants, selecting the half-section on Otter Creek and offering the other three-quarter section in exchange for the site of Fort Harrison. Denied by the land office of this claim, he substituted the land between the present Seventh and Thirteenth street and running a mile and a half north of the present Maple avenue.

He wrote the land office that he wanted this site of Fort Harrison to build a town, but that the people of Vincennes were opposed to this project. Then in his effort to build a town, he waited until the opening for purchase, but was unsuccessful as Joseph Kitchel bid in 13 tracts of land, all of them on high ground along the Wabash River.

Securing Kitchel's assignment, the partnership was quickly arranged and they proceeded with their plan. The Bullitt brothers were natives of Louisville and had a branch store in Vincennes.

These five men then formed their partnership, which was the beginning of our present city of Terre Haute.

Later Partnerships.

Disregarding all chronology, profession or business, we have had many partnerships which became well known in Terre Haute history. Among these are attorneys, architects, builders, manufacturers and other men who helped to build Terre Haute. While the space allowed us is too short to tell much of these firms, we simply name them and occasionally tell something of their activities.

There are for instance, Lamb and Beasley, prominent attorneys a few years back; Sawyer and Mullikin, also attorneys; Gulick and Berry, long time druggists at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets; Wright and Kaufman, one time grocers at the southwest corner of Seventh and Main; Buntin and Armstrong, for many years druggists at the northeast corner of Sixth and Main streets; Adamson and Anderson, paints and oils, next door west of the Herz building; Smith and Hager, insurance agents at 13 North Sixth street; Hulman and Cox, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Wabash. The firm had started with John B. Ludowici and Francis Hulman on the north side of Main, west of Fourth, in the room now occupied by Goldie's Restaurant. When they dissolved partnership in 1853 Francis Hulman started in business for himself and soon occupied the site which was for a long time, the Savoy Theater. In 1857 he moved to the Fifth street location and on his death, the business was taken over by Herman Hulman.

Robert S. Cox became a partner in the firm in 1869 while Hulman was a partner of Crawford Fairbanks in the distillery, which had been founded by Alex McGregor. In 1881 Cox exchanged his interests with Hulman, for Hulman's interest in the distillery. Later he became a partner of Seath and Hager, which led to the formation of the Terre Haute Car and Manufacturing Company.

Other Wholesale Grocers.

Bauermeister and Busch were wholesale grocers at an early date and this business is still carried on with the family name of Bauermeister.

At the northeast corner of First and Main, Bement and Curtice were established as early as 1851. In later years Bement was joined by William S. Rea, under the firm name of Bement and Rea. From this location they moved to the site now occupied by Silverstein Brothers and from that site they moved to the corner of Eighth and Wabash streets, facing on Wabash. From this location, they moved to the southwest corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, where the partnership was dissolved and the business sold to a St. Louis firm, who closed it out.

In 1856, the firm of Ryce and Edsall opened at the southwest corner of Sixth and Main. Two years later they moved two blocks west, to the southwest corner of Fourth and Main. Ryce having died in the meantime, the firm became Edsall, McDougal and Company, the silent member being Chauncey Warren. Edsall died and his widow married C. C. Oakley, who was a clerk in the firm. Later the business was taken over by Max Heberg and L. B. Root and the firm became Hobert and Root. Upon completion of the later known Naylor Opera House, the firm occupied that building. After 20 years, this firm moved to the

northeast corner of the alley west of Sixth street. In 1896, they moved to the present location on Wabash avenue.

Upon the removal from the Opera House building, Espenhain and Albrecht occupied the place, and again, when the Root Store removed, they followed in that location, which is now the site of the General Furniture Store.

At the southwest corner of Twelfth and Wabash, nearly 80 years ago, Pat Hickey had a grocery store with the usual back room with its "family entrance" led to a sociable spot where the early Germans, a whole family at a time, could sit and drink beer in the peace and quiet which they had enjoyed in the Fatherland. Later the present building was erected and the survivor of the firm Hickey and Bresett now occupies part of the building.

In the real estate firm was the firm of Ross and Quackenbush, who laid out and sold much of out-lot 38, which lies between Fifth and Sixth streets and Ohio and Walnut streets. The senior partner was Fred A. Ross, one time mayor of Terre Haute and the firm occupied part of the old Linton House, erected before 1838 and demolished quite recently.

The owner of this out-lot was David Linton, who in 1827 bought the entire block for \$125. On his death it came to his brother, William C. Linton, and his widow, joined with her daughter, and set up the firm of Linton and Madrigal who also had other real estate in the city.

Another firm was that of O'Brien and O'Connell, blacksmiths on the north side of Cherry street, west of Fifth street, where they built for the city fire department its first fleet of motorized equipment. Furnished with a small truck body made by the Oldsmobile firm, they extended this body to a longer chassis, which became the chemical and hose truck.

One of our large mercantile firms was that of Havens and Geddes, which consisted of Elisha Havens and Robert Geddes. These two young men were employees of Uriah Jeffers, who had brought the old Vigo Woolen Mill and who in addition carried on a wholesale business and what were known as "Yankee Notions."

Becoming dissatisfied with their share of the earnings of the firm, they bought the business, leaving Jeffers with the mill.

Those were the days of the old peddlers' wagon, a large red truck having a center aisle down the length of the body with shelves on either side, while on the outside some of their shelves were protected by doors which could be lifted to display their merchandise. Equipped with a team of strong horses, Geddes traveled as far north as Marshall and east, west and south similar distances, selling along the road to the eager housewife and taking in exchange, the products of the farms, even including chickens which were car-

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ried in cages under the truck. When they arrived in a small town, Geddes would proceed to sell what was called for.

Meantime Havens, who was a careful bookkeeper, cashier and collector, carried on the office work and sales room. As they expanded, they occupied the large brick store room on the north side of Wabash, to which, in 1896, were added two more stories with a front of the same red sandstone which was so prominent at that time.

On the removal of Hulman to Fifth street, the firm purchased the property and erected the building which was destroyed by fire in 1889. This carried their retail store, while their wholesale business occupied what had been Hulman's warehouse, spice mill and liquor house.

Following the fire, the firm traded their property for that of Irwin's Wholesale business in Indianapolis, where they greatly expanded their business.

Next week we will continue with other partnerships.

EARLY TERRE HAUTE PACKERS

Continued From Page Four.

ber 9, 1844, at Greenfield, Ind., moved to Sugar Creek township Oct. 8, 1854, has lived there ever since. His occupation has been that of a carpenter, built many log and also frame houses in the western part of Indiana and eastern Illinois. He was a soldier in the civil war in Company K, 149th regiment, Ind. volunteer infantry. He married Louise Hodges McElroy April 7, 1875, in Sugar Creek township by Rev. William Goodman. Mrs. Church died Nov. 5, 1919, and he is still living in the township.

Adam Smith, a grandson of the Holland George Smith, was born in Sugar Creek township in the year of 1828. He was married to Nancy Ann Gosnell in 1853, and died in 1905, near where he was born. He was a soldier in the civil war and went from Sugar Creek township.

James Kelley was born in Sugar Creek township Dec. 7, 1842, and is still residing in the township. He was married to Rebecca A. Johnson and his father, Stephen Kelley, came from Tennessee about 1823 and lived in Sugar Creek township from that time until his death.

Wiley O. Black was born in Sugar Creek township in 1847 and has continued to live near the place of his birth ever since. He served as a soldier in the civil war in Company D of the 11th regiment, Indiana volunteer cavalry.

Civil War Soldiers.

The following named enlisted as soldiers from Sugar Creek township for the civil war.

Chester R. Church, Richard R. McElroy, John McElroy, Robert McElroy, Canada McElroy, John Broadhurst, William Broadhurst, Alfred Mopps, Alexander Mopps, Jehue Mopps, Nelson Bayless, Joseph Arthur, William Byers, Joseph Crockett, Robert Crockett, William Crockett, Uzzeal B. Church, Melville A. Church, Oscar L. Church, George D. Church, Langdon Church, James H. Hogue, Leander Ray, William Ray, Newton Ray, Marion McQuilkin, John Smith, Frank Smith, Harrison Romine, Henry Romine, George W. Greer, Newton Greer, Francis Greer, Elias Reeves, George Reeves, Jerome Reeves, James Kelley, Wiley O. Black and William A. Black, also George W. Harris.

Those that are now living in the township are: Hamilton D. Smith, Jesse M. Purcell, Chester R. Church, Alfred Mopps, Wiley O. Black and Nelson Bayless, also Henry H. Irwin, a sailor.

Towns and Villages.

Macksville, now known as West Terre Haute, is located about a mile west of the Wabash river and was named after Samuel McQuilkin, who platted it into lots in 1836. The first building was built in 1833. Samuel McQuilkin opened up the first tavern. During the year of 1867, John Griggs and his son, Edward, built a flour mill, which was struck by lightning August 8, 1870, and destroyed by fire.

The town now has a population of several thousand and extends from the Vandalla R. R. at the north to Sugar Creek in the south and from the Wabash river bottoms on the east to almost the bluffs on the west.

There is one wholesale grocer house and all kinds of retail business houses and other establishments in the town. Many miners and clay workers have their residence in the town.

The town has Mason, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Pythian Sisters, Eastern Star and Pocahontas and also a Grand Army of the Republic lodges. It also has Methodist, Catholic, Congregational and Baptist churches.

The St. Louis and Peoria divisions of the Pennsylvania R. R. system pass through the town and the station is called—Macksville.

The Terre Haute and Paris, Ill., interurban line passes through the town, which line also has city street car service to Terre Haute, Ind.

Cox's Ferry Now Dresser.

Joseph Malcom established a ferry in 1831 at the place many years afterwards called Cox's Ferry.

Macajah Goodman Sr. ran a grocery store and a pork house here during the forties and fifties. Salt used by the pork house was hauled from Chicago, Ill., by four-horse teams. The pork was taken down to New Orleans, La., on flat boats. The building of flat boats was quite an industry at this place for many years. There was also a rock quarry on the bluffs up from the river. The rocks were placed upon small cars at the top of the hill, the cars running upon wooden tracks down the hill to the river without any motive power, where the rocks were placed upon flatboats for shipment. The cars were pulled back up the hill by horses.

After Jackson Cox abandoned the ferry, the place on the river bank was only used at intervals for fishing camps and the surroundings went into farming industry. Jackson Cox lived in the same house for many years, which is still standing guard as it has done for many and many years.

During the year 1922, the Jackson Cox farm was bought by the Central Indiana Power company. The company is building about the largest power plant in the state. The object of the company is to furnish electric light, power and heat. The intention of the company is to furnish such to nearly all parts of the state. Many lines are now under construction in all directions.

The company has also erected and is still erecting dwelling houses near the plant for the employes to live in. They also have a general store on the grounds.

On the 14th day of June, 1923, the company chartered a train at Terre Haute, Ind., and invited the public to visit the plant. The invitation was surely accepted, as it took a large train to carry all the people there. A railroad switch is run to the place from the Pennsylvania railroad. After most everybody viewed the building of the plant they were invited to partake of refreshments and speeches

were made. The place on that occasion was named "Dresser," after the famous song writer, Paul Dresser. The place is quite a village and is growing fast and is now known as the town of Dresser.

St. Mary's.

Before the civil war quite a number of residents of the Catholic church faith lived in the vicinity of St. Mary's. A number of the families lived near each other and this settlement developed into the village of St. Mary's. It has always remained a small village. It generally had one or two stores. At one time, it had a blacksmith shop, a coopershop and also a carpenter shop and also a tavern.

The Catholic church organization built a brick church in 1867, which also has a cemetery on the grounds. Their first church was built of logs and was about ten feet square and Father Buteux was the chaplain for the vicinity.

Bloomtown.

The village of Bloomtown was laid out by Hiram Bloom during the year of 1858, which is on the Terre Haute and Paris road about six miles west of Terre Haute, Ind. In its early days, it had a saw mill and also a flour mill, which were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. It also had one or two stores. The village is now extinct and the ground is now farm land.

Liggitt.

Liggitt is sometimes called Malcom station. It is a mere village and a flag station on the Pennsylvania railroad about five miles west of Terre Haute, Ind., on the Paris road. The village has a grocery store and the village is growing slowly. The village started soon after the railroad was built in the seventies.

Nelson.

The village of Nelson had a post office for a short time during the latter part of the eighties. William J. Cusick was the postmaster. The village is now extinct.

Larimer Hill.

W. H. Larimer during the nineties had a coal mine just at the top of the first bluff on the National road, which mine did quite a business for a number of years and then was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. Mr. Larimer had a store and platted some lots of his farm. The village even had a brass band. When the mine was destroyed by fire, the settlement went back to farm land until a few years ago when many rural homes have been built in the vicinity.

Toad Hop.

The village of Toad Hop was laid off in lots in November, 1907, on the National road at Sugar creek. The name of the village was caused by a spring freshet some years ago, as Sugar creek overflowed its banks and covered the whole village, leaving stranded toads over the whole vicinity.

The village has a large clay plant and has several stores.

St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

Mother Theodore Guerin was born October 2, 1798, at Etambes, Brittany, and was the foundress and first superior general of the Sisters of Providence of Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, at which place she died May 14, 1856. She became acquainted with the Sisters of Providence at Rennes in 1836.

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During the month of July, 1840, Sisters Theodore, Basilde, Olympia, Mary Liguori, St. Vincent and Mary Xavier, three professed sisters and three novices, left their home in France. They embarked from Havre for New York, at which place they arrived September 8, 1840. From New York, they went to Philadelphia, then to Baltimore, Md., from there to Wheeling, W. Va., by stage coach, from there they went to Madison, Ind., by boat on the Ohio river. After remaining at Madison a few days, they proceeded to Vincennes, Ind., at which place they were met by Father Buteux, who assisted them in getting to St. Marys, at which place they arrived Oct. 22, 1840. Joseph Thrall had the sisters to live at his house. The house had four rooms and one was used as a chapel. The sisters bought Mr. Thrall's home and then took possession of the property which was the beginning of St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

The first academy was being built and opened July, 1841. On the 4th of July, 1841, the first pupil arrived, the next four more came, and soon there were twelve pupils in all.

The prosperity of the institution was good for a couple of years, and then a fire destroyed all and even their provisions they had stored.

It became distressing among the community, so much so, that Mother Theodore returned to France to seek help. She had an audience with Queen Amelia, who listened attentively to what the mother was saying. The queen said: "The king and my children shall contribute."

The journey homeward across the sea was very bad, due to severe storms. One storm was so severe that nearly all thought they were lost, and during the storm, Mother Theodore made a vow to build a chapel in honor of St. Ann, should they survive the storm and arrive home. She returned by way of New Orleans, La., and up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Evansville, Ind., from where she took the stage for Vincennes, Ind., and took a boat from there to Terre Haute, Ind., and in a few hours arrived at St. Marys.

During the following years, buildings and the chapel in honor of St. Ann were built, but there was discord and Mother Theodore was relieved of her worthy position, but a new bishop was appointed for the territory to which St. Marys belonged and Mother Theodore was reinstated to her former position. In the meantime, the sisters were going to follow her wherever she went. She had a calling to Louisiana and another to Detroit, Mich. All were happy and had a sacred celebration in honor of the return of Mother Theodore to her former position. Since this time, the institution met with great success, adding new buildings almost every year and acres of ground as well. The place is now about the prettiest place in the whole state.

The institution has golf links and tennis courts and other recreation amusements for the students.

The Shell Chapel is a small stone building near the cemetery of the In-

stitution, and is one of the interesting buildings on the grounds. The inside is all made of shells, as well as the decorations, such as the U. S. flag, map of Indiana, ship of the sea and sacred heart and on altar.

At one place there is written on shells of the walls as follows.

"In the year of 1843, the affairs of this community obliged Mother Theodore, our foundress, to visit France. On her return on the Nashville, while at sea, a terrible storm endangered the vessel. When the captain had declared that we could do no more and that the vessel was at the mercy of the winds and the waves, Mother Theodore

made a promise in honor of St. Ann safe, and though yet the ship was sea and safely shore. Soon after

Marys, Mother Theodore, for the promise, and in was constructed. and lined inside Wabash river.

It was necessary chapel. The present site of the former

This statue of Mother Theodore

Early Terre Haute History Forms Background of New 1812 History

OCT 20 1954

By Everett C. Watkins.

Glenn Tucker, former Terre Haute newspaperman turned historian, is the author of his first book, "Poltroons and Patriots," popular story, in two volumes, of the War of 1812, our then new nation's second war with Great Britain. And, of course, any history of that war covers a lot of territory along the Wabash River, from Vincennes and Terre Haute to the Indian attack at the Battle of Tippecanoe near Lafayette. The Tucker book is a Bobbs-Merrill publication.

The index includes reference to Fort William Henry Harrison on the river near Terre Haute; Montezuma, Fort Wayne, Anderson, Marion and Burnet's Creek. Mr. Tucker dedicates his war story to "my present and future grandsons, in the hope they may know the brutalities of unnecessary war only from the printed page."

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, who have been visiting Mr. Tucker's sister, Mrs. John A. Clements at Crawfordsville, and Mrs. Will H. Hays, Sr., at Sullivan, are to attend Old Gold Day at DePauw University of which both are graduates. Hoosiers always, the Tuckers are living at the present at Flat Rock, N. C., rural route one.

Mr. Tucker, returning from World War I after overseas battle experience as an infantry captain, doffed his uniform, pocketed a notebook and pencil and went to work as a reporter in the Washington bureau of the New York World.

A scholarly reporter, gifted as a student of American history in which he had specialized in the Greencastle High School and DePauw University, Mr. Tucker was delighted with an assignment to cover the White House where there is constantly history in the making.

President Wilson was still in the White House and Presidents Harding and Coolidge were to follow while Reporter Tucker was recording the daily flow of news.

But Tucker had already missed the biggest White House story of all time!

Mr. Tucker, it so happened, wasn't on the job in 1814 when British soldiers invaded the United States capital, drove President Madison and his famous wife, Dolly, into Virginia, set fire to the capitol and applied flames that gutted the President's official home. The walls of Virginia gray sandstone, blackened with soot, were to be painted when the building was reconstructed and for that reason, as most persons know, the presidential mansion is known to the world as the White House.

Since high school and university days Glenn Tucker has never closed his eyes on a day without reading at least a few pages of American history, preferably that relating to the Civil War and

ministration from a news standpoint was the twenty-fourth of August, 1814, the events of which he duly recorded, according to his custom, in his journal. The inadequate, concomittal summary discloses the suppression of drama in his make-up and causes one to wonder how much sensational detail at the constitutional convention may have been lost to posterity because of his restraints and cautions as a journalist."

True enough, President Madison dare not linger in Washington to be a witness to the capture and burning of the city, but he was soon to return after the enemy departed and still had opportunity to gain and record first hand information from the many citizens who had seen the shocking dramatics.

However, Mr. Tucker is laudatory of James Madison as a statesman.

"I have been stirred," wrote the author, "by the patriotic devotion of James Monroe, by the flashing genius of Henry Clay, by the patience and true greatness of James Madison. But I have been amazed by the poltroonery and incompetence of

some of the generals and cabinet members."

One needs turn only to the careful to realize the more that numerous were the Indiana communities identified with the War of 1812. This was largely due to the Indian uprising in Indiana and Ohio to help the British. Among Indiana spots associated with the war were Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Vincennes, Marion, Lafayette, Burnet's Creek at the Tippecanoe battlefield, Anderson and Montezuma. Confidence in Tucker's writings is conveyed in the reading of the sixty-seven pages, in smaller type, in citing his source material.

Mr. Tucker's "Poltroons and Patriots," written in a newsy style that students will enjoy, surely is a must for all city, high school and university libraries.

tysburg. But now his White House assignment was to stir his interest in the second war, that of 1812, with the British.

It was almost unbelievable, for all his reading, that war-minded soldiers of a foreign nation had destroyed the house, except for standing walls, only 14 years after it had first been occupied by the second President, John Adams.

Since he had missed, by more than a century, being the reporter on the spot when the great story broke, Tucker, in after hours, stepped into the role of the historian turning back the pages in detailed research that was to continue for several years. Mr. Tucker read all books embracing the War of 1812, climaxed in 1814 by the burning of Washington. But available books were inadequate to satisfy Tucker with his curiosity about interesting details neglected by authors of the dim past.

Tucker had no thought of a book when he began exploring diaries, letters, magazines and newspapers more than a century old that were to be treasured in protected files of rare manuscript rooms of the Congressional Library, New York City Library and the Pack Memorial Library at Asheville, N. C. He was just the thorough reporter digging for everything informative, interesting.

Mr. Tucker's research task would not have been so prolonged if only President Madison, the only man to write a presentable account of what happened behind closed doors when the United States Constitution was debated and written, had demonstrated a talent as a war correspondent. Jim Madison muffed the story.

"Mr. Madison," wrote Mr. Tucker, "could scarcely have qualified for a reporter's job on a modern, first-class newspaper. The outstanding day of his

Hobby Enthusiast Recalls Early Automobiles Here

2-1-59-7

By EULETA SLOVER

Charles Westerman of 1618 South Brown avenue is a man of many varied hobbies who remains young in spirit because of the exciting interests they provide for him despite his 73 years.

Automobile building, printing and historical records are just a few of the many diversions his background had made available to him since leaving active employment with the Paitson Hardware Company three years ago.

Born in Shawnee County, Kan., Mr. Westerman first learned the printing trade. During the Spanish-American War, he operated six printing presses for a Topeka concern which was the largest printing outfit in that area.

However, when his family moved to Terre Haute in 1899, Westerman left the trade.

Soon thereafter, Mr. Westerman recalls he went to work for the American Car and Foundry Company which was situated at 1033 Crawford street where Stran Steel Corporation is now operating.

Worked for Car Firm

The firm turned out 28 railroad cars per day of the flat, coal, box and stock car variety with 2,200 workmen earning a payroll every two weeks of some \$90,000. This was the largest single local industry from that date to this, employment-wise, Mr. Westerman opined.

Top mechanics in that day earned 25c per hour, worked a 10-hour, five day week and worked four hours overtime four nights each week at the regular pay rate, he recalled.

While at American Car, Mr. Westerman began his life-time hobby of building automobiles. He owned the fourth automobile in Terre Haute and was the first person to drive a horseless carriage across the old covered bridge that spanned the Wabash River ahead of the present concrete and steel structure, he said.

His first automobile was a two-cylinder Overland which he put together at the old Standard Wheel Works located on North Thirteenth street where Chesty Foods plant now stands. The body was manufactured to Mr. Westerman's own specifications at the Terre Haute Buggy and Carriage Company, long gone from its spot at First street and Wabash avenue.

The Overland was succeeded by

a Flanders 20 and then a Ford Model T followed by the Buick sports roadster which was Mr. Westerman's pride and joy.

A finely polished brass radiator was ordered for it from a Muskegon, Mich., firm who constructed the part to Mr. Westerman's specifications for the "fabulous" sum of \$35. A custom-made top was manufactured for it right here in Terre Haute for another \$35.

Other than his labor and ingenuity, a total investment of \$70 was wrapped up in the automobile which was much sought after by local buyers and enthusiasts of the fad labelled "the craziest hobby of the day." Its sale brought him \$350.

Build Sports Car.

Presently, Mr. Westerman and his son, William H. Westerman, researcher for Commercial Solvents Corporation, are building a modern day sports car. They have been three years in the process of assembling the parts in their leisure time. It has now progressed to the stage of near completion. The body's interior and upholstery are yet to be finished.

It will do an estimated 135 miles per hour or more while the first Buick sports car had the distinction of recording an amazing speed of 58 miles per hour on a downtown Terre Haute street, he compared.

The official speed recorded at a local race track a few days later only bested the Buick's mark by 2 MPH, Mr. Westerman proudly stated. When he reached 58 MPH, the Buick was bouncing and straining so that he feared to hold his speed, he jokingly remembered.

In 1912, Mr. Westerman said he built the first delivery truck for the P. C. Kintz and Sons Company for use in their lumber business, now long gone from the local scene. It was the second or third motor driven delivery service offered by a local concern, according to his recollection.

Mr. Westerman offered a nostalgic note for "the good old days" where the motorist "was not hampered by such things as driver's license, vehicle license, automobile taxes, traffic laws" and such. He termed them the "death of the freedom age" and the "entrance of the privileges."

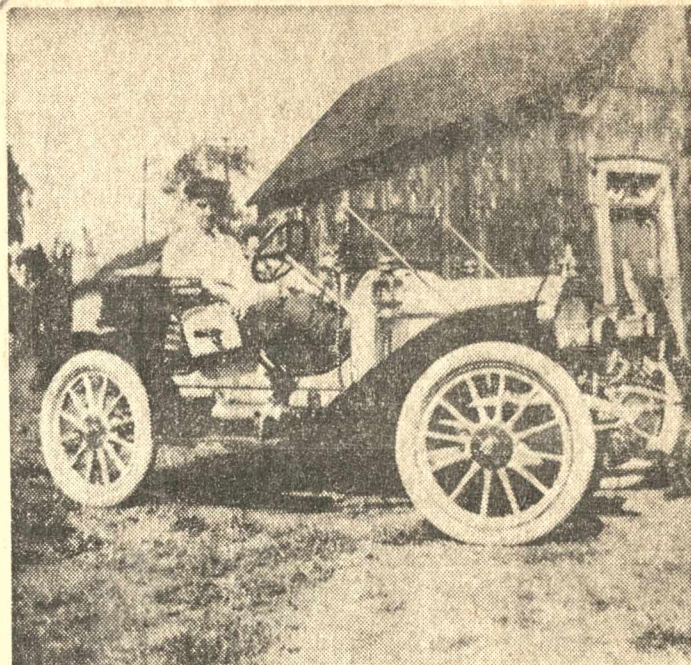
His latest hobby is the writing of a historical account of the Terre Haute businesses and industries who have fallen by the wayside in

the last 58 years. According to Mr. Westerman, there are more than 170 including factories, groceries,

coal mines, two artesian water bathhouses, and the Oakley Grocery Store chain, the largest fore-

runner chain of stores in this area.

His retirement years are also partially devoted to custom cabinet making for his old friends, the Paitsons, Mrs. Westerman concluded.



50 YEARS AGO, Charles Westerman of 1618 South Brown avenue built this handsome Buick sports car in a barn at the home of his parents at 1123 South Eleventh street. The barn and house still remain but the auto, capable of some 58 MPH, has been replaced by a modern-day sports car constructed by Westerman and his son, William H., which hits over 135 MPH.

Early Terre Haute Packers Laid Their Meats Down With Salt Hauled From Chicago

(From a history of Sugar Creek township, written by August Stukenberg, and read by him before the Terre Haute Historical society, Thursday evening).

On May 9, 1820, Sugar Creek township became in existence and was taken from Wabash township, which at that time was all of that part of Vigo county lying west of the Wabash river. It was named after its principal creek, Sugar creek. At that time the region was covered with timber and the trees were of a common variety usual to the section of the country.

River and Creeks.

The Wabash river bounds the whole township on the east side. Sugar creek and Little Sugar creek and Clear creek all lead into the Wabash river and are the water ways of the township.

National Highway.

The Old Trails road, or National road leads across the township from the Wabash river to the Indiana and Illinois state line, where it wends its way onward through Illinois and into St. Louis, Mo. This road was the leading driveway, leading from our eastern states to the far western states at the early settling of our country and has so continued. The driving was done by stage coaches in the early days, which also carried the mail. The emigrants using this road many years ago generally drove covered wagons. At the time when gold was discovered in Colorado, many of the wagons had signs on them saying: "Pikes Peak or Bust." When the gold fever put in its appearance in California about 1849, this was the leading highway leading thereto. Now, this highway is paved from the Wabash river to St. Louis, Mo., and the travel along this route is now done with automobiles and now takes only a few hours to make the trip, while it formerly took so many days.

First Settlements.

The first settlements in the township were made about 1818, and among the first settlers were: John Cruse, Henry Middleton, Henry Hearn, Micajah Goodman, Joseph Malcom, James Hicklin, Reuben Newton, John Reese, Henry Kuykendall, John Ray, John Sheets and James Bennett.

Early Officials.

John Reese was the first justice of the peace. John Ray was the first inspector of elections and Joseph Malcom was the first road supervisor.

Churches.

The New Hope church was built in 1824. It was built of popular logs hewn on two sides. Each member of the organization contributed the logs for the building of the church. The first prohibition lecture in the township was given in this church by Rev. Samuel Baldrige, of North Carolina, in 1828, and in this lecture he dwelt upon the subject of slavery. He was so radical upon the subject of slavery and prohibition that it is claimed that some members of the church threatened to or took their contributed logs building out of it.

The building was located on the arwin road across the road from the present New Hope cemetery. Not a vestige is left of the church, scarcely memory.

The New Hope cemetery has continued all these years and has been in care of nicely for a country cemetery. This cemetery is worth while visiting by anybody from a notable distance due to the Sheets monument. The monument is about twenty feet high and resembles a tree, it is 20 feet from the ground. There is carved upon it a snake, lizard, moon and a squirrel and also an eagle.

The Pisgah Methodist church was built during the years of 1839 and 1840, and John M. Reese was the builder. The frame of the building was hewn of the lumber was whipsawed. This building was destroyed by fire on the eve in the year of 1877. The foundation of the church rebuilt and it is located on the old road and at a pretty location. This church also has a cemetery on its grounds.

The Bethesda Methodist church is building on the road leading from National road to the Paris road, 1849 and completed in 1852. This church organization is still in existence and has a beautiful cemetery on its grounds. Many civil war soldiers

are buried in the cemetery and memorial exercises are held there on Decoration day most every year.

West Vigo Congregational church organized Dec. 29, 1840, and built their church on the Paris road. A number of their members withdrew from the New Hope church and their church was dedicated about the first day of May, 1853. It was a one story frame structure and its size was about 28x33 feet.

The Bethel Regular Baptist church was located just north of St. Mary's, and was built of logs on a two acre tract deeded and given by John Gos and Jesse Stark. The first pastors were Nathan Mann, Dennis Hearn and Jesse Stark. The first pastor was William Shields, better known at that time as "Billy" Shields.

This church also had a cemetery on its ground and after the church was abandoned, the cemetery was not

taken care of for many years. The George Smith family descendants became interested in the cemetery and had it cleared up and fenced and are now caring for it.

John Smith, a son of the George Smith, who came from Holland, built a church on his farm on the Clinton road and the members of the organization called it the Missionary Baptist church. Rev. Samuel Sparks, of Terre Haute, Ind., was the pastor of the church. This church also had a cemetery on its grounds.

Early Settlers.

George Smith was born in Holland in 1768, emigrated to the United States in 1780 and located at Palestine, Ill., from where he moved to Sugar Creek township near where St. Mary's was afterwards located. He died in 1859, aged 91 years. He was married two times, his first wife died at Palestine, Ill. His second wife was Mary Hearn, who died in 1851, aged 70 years. They were both buried in the Bethel Regular Baptist church cemetery, a short distance north of St. Mary's Ind.

During the year of 1815 many of the descendants of George Smith organized a society and named it "The George Smith Family." They meet every year at the grove of Hamilton Dilly Smith on the Sanford road. Many of them come quite a distance to attend the reunion. They keep records of all the members, as well as the deaths and also the births of new descendants. They always have enjoyable meetings and always have an abundance of all kinds of eats.

Jackson Cox was born April 10, 1820, in Prairie Creek township of Vigo county. His first work was helping his father, John Cox, in his blacksmith shop and then worked on the farm of his father. He married Martha J. Mowley, Aug. 22, 1842, who died December, 1848. On January 3, 1850, he married Elizabeth Reynolds in Crawford county, Ill. During the year of 1857 he moved to Sugar Creek township, his house being near the river on the Darwin, Ill. road. He ran a ferryboat many years, which was called Cox's ferry. There was a wagon road on the other side of the Wabash river, which lead to the Princeton river road to Terre Haute, Ind. During the year 1864 he was elected justice of the peace and served for some years. His religion was a Quaker. He died a few years ago at his old home in Sugar Creek township.

C. Woolsey Barbour was born Sept. 19, 1808, in New York state. He attended college at Bloomington, Ind., from 1825 to 1830, and practiced law in Indianapolis, Ind., until 1861, at which time he moved to Sugar Creek township near the north-east corner of it on the Tecumseh road. He married Derexa Whitehead March 26, 1840, who was a resident of Ohio. He was the president of the Prairie City bank of Terre Haute, Ind., from 1862 to 1867. The farm is still called the Woolsey Barbour farm.

Andrew J. Wiseman was born in Wabash county, Ind., July 2, 1823, and died during 1873 in Terre Haute, Ind. He married Terusha Keller in Harrison county, Ind., who died in 1862. For a short time he lived in the state of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, returning to Indiana in 1861. He married Mary C. Broadhurst Nov. 8, 1865. He served as a soldier in the civil war in Company B, 133rd regiment, Ind. vol. infantry. He continued to remain a resident of Sugar Creek township until a few years prior to his death.

Chester R. Church was born Decem-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1.

Early Terr

By A. R. Markle.

OUR PIONEER settlers largely self sufficient for one thing. Land office did not grow on the bushes much of the money needed pay for the land had to come from some other source. At a very early date a Charles Smith established a mill at Vincennes, and in payment for the grain he received, he issued what became known as steam mill money. Like all other money only the credit of the one who issued the note was back of it.



A. R. MARKLE, invested in here in loans and on mortgages. It was one of these mortgages and the money received from it that much of the Markle lands came to Frederick Fapp through foreclosure and from him to Chauncey Rose.

In every part of the nation banks were established and the value of their notes depended on the wealth and willingness to pay of the banker. As a result, many of the notes issued by these banks were worthless and the wise man who accepted them discounted their face value. The cashier of every bank usually had some private advice from correspondents who could inform him of the probability of the bank notes being honored.

The State Banks.

Affairs got so bad that the state of Indiana at an early date chartered a few banks, one of which was at Madison, Indiana.

There were only a few of these banks and in the early thirties the state of Indiana organized a state bank system with its head at Indianapolis and ten branches throughout the state.

Our Own Branch.

In December of 1833 the seventh branch was chartered at Terre Haute and was to serve several of the adjoining counties. For a few years this bank did business, starting in January of 1834, in the old Rose Building which stood at the northwest corner of Second and Ohio streets until it was demolished for erection of our city hall in 1938. During 1836 it purchased the part of the lot on which it erected its own building now known as Memorial Hall on Ohio street opposite the courthouse. It did business there until the expiration of its charter in 1858.

First Cashier.

James Farrington filed his bond as cashier, which is the first official paper regarding a bank in the recorder's office. Among the directors were Chauncey Rose, Curtis Gilbert, and many of our early financiers.

Following Farrington as cashier was Aaron B. Fontaine, who came here from Louisville. Louisville was also the home of all of his bondsmen so that when he was found to be short in his accounts the bank lost a great part of the funds entrusted to him. His name is recalled as the owner of an addition to Terre Haute on South Seventh street and South Eighth street, near Crawford.

Interlocking Directorates.

The act establishing the bank provided that the principal officers be named by the Legislature. They, in turn, appointed a certain number of directors of the branches and the directors of the branch banks named certain directors to the principal banks. By this method each branch as well as the principal one was responsible for the action of the other branches. Following Fontaine was Nathaniel Preston; while he was cashier some of his children were born in that building which was also his residence. Joseph S. Jenckes, a well-educated man, a priest of the Episcopal Church and a trustee of the Indiana State Normal School, was also connected with the bank. When he was appointed cashier he expressed great pleasure for this would allow him to live in town rather than at his home on the site of the present Highland Lawn cemetery. This would give him a chance to send his children to school, which they were denied because they lived such a long distance from town. During his term a very young man became a clerk of the bank at \$200-a-year salary. Later he became an assistant teller and the salary was \$400 a year. He learned the banking business the hard way; one day he paid out \$500 too much to what Mr. Jenkins described as "some rascally contractor who thought more of the money than he did of the bank." Quite naturally this over-payment was charged to the young man against his salary of \$400 a year. This situation was solved by Judge Farrington when counting the cash at the end of the month for he found an extra \$1,000 in a keg of corn. Mr. Jenckes reported that the young assistant, who happened to be William R. McKeen, saved his loss and the bank was ahead \$500.

McKeen Steps Up.

Mr. McKeen became cashier at a very early age at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The bank's charter was for 25 years, so it began early in 1858 to close its accounts and it sold its holdings to a newly-organized Bank of the State of Indiana. The latter had been created by the Legislature.

Another Bank.

In this same old Rose Building which stood at Second and Ohio streets here was organized in 1853 the Bank of Southern Indiana. This was owned and operated for about 10 years by Joseph H. and Francis T. Williams, who came here from Erie, Penn. This was one of the first so-called free banks chartered by the state. It

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1863, at
counting rpt
ized the First Nat Bank of
Terre Haute.

New Directors.

Among the incorporators with the two Williams brothers were Henry Ross, Frederic Ross, Blackford B. Moffatt, Henry Musgrove, James Bell, Thomas Barr and John H. Barr. Shortly afterwards the Williams' sold their stock and went back to Pennsylvania. This was the beginning of the First National Bank of Terre Haute.

In the middle fifties of the last century two brothers operated a private bank under the title of R. & O. Tousey. Owen Tousey sold out to McKeen and went to Indianapolis. William R. McKeen, who had been cashier in a bank whose charter had expired, joined Ralph Tousey to form a firm known as McKeen and Tousey. The Tousey brothers carried on a general store in the east half which is now the Corner Furniture Store and McKeen and Tousey moved to the corner location. In time Ralph Tousey sold out to Deloss W. Minshall, who had been a director of the First National Bank. Minshall had started his career in Terre Haute as a clerk in a clothing store; later he became half owner of the store and as a good business man bought stock in the First National Bank. One of the directors of the First National at that time was W. H. Potter and when Minshall bought stock Potter resigned from the bank with the idea that he could not work in harmony with Mr. Minshall. Mr. Minshall bought Ralph Tousey's interest and the firm became McKeen and Minshall. In 1875 they acquired the lot at the southwest corner of Sixth and Wabash and built the building which still stands on that corner. In addition to the bank this building was occupied by the offices of what became later the Vandalia Railroad. On Minshall's retirement in 1877 the firm became McKeen and Son with William R. McKeen and the son of McKeen's first wife, Frank McKeen. Included in the railroad offices were the Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Alton, Logansport and Southwestern which became in time the Terre Haute and Logansport, St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute, which

built across the state line and connected the Terre Haute and Indianapolis at the state line. It was from a point just west of the Illinois line that Hervey built a road largely over other company's roads to Decatur and Peoria. The Terre Haute and Peoria never reached either of these cities by its own tracks.

These various railroads' offices occupied the second and third floors and were reached by a stairway on Seventh street about half the length of the building. It was from a window over this stair entrance that the time signal from Washington was given at 10 A.M. At that precise minute there was usually quite an assembly to set their watches. With the completion of the new Union Station in 1892 the railroads' offices moved to that building and other tenants took their place.

S. C. (Crawford) McKeen joined the firm. He was the son of Mr. McKeen's second wife and the firm became McKeen and Co. Later it became a National Bank known as the McKeen National Bank and in later days merged with the Terre Haute National Bank to become the First McKeen National Bank. These and other stories of banks will follow in the future.

History (T.H.)

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Community Affairs File

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By Dorothy Clark

Interesting family records provide a look at the past

Community Affairs File

History (TH)



I'm indebted to Dr. Paul J. Bronson for some interesting family records of his wife's family.

Mrs. Paul J. Bronson, the former Frances Mary Donnelly, is the daughter of Leroy Donnelly, who was a cousin of the late Natalie Preston Smith, owner of the Preston House, oldest dwelling house in the city of Terre Haute, located at 14½ and Poplar streets.

One of the early settlers of Terre Haute was Mrs. Charlotte (Abbott) Wood (1787-1875), the widow of John Wood (1783-1830), a captain in the War of 1812.

Their 11 children were Maxwell (1809), medical officer in the U.S. Navy; Charles (1810), a Vandalia Railroad official; G.W. (1812); Dr. John Abbott Wood (1814); Sarah (1817-38), who married National Road engineer William Wood (no relation); child name unknown (1818); Charlotte (1822), who married Nathaniel Preston and moved into the Preston House; Mathilda (1824), who married Pierre Metz Donnelly, a druggist (Mrs. Bronson's ancestor); Martha (1825), who married Samuel R. Hamill; Frances (1827), who married Dr. John Cunningham; Margaret (1829), who married Moses Warner Williams, vice president of the Gas Company; and the last child with the initial "E."

Mrs. Wood arrived in Terre Haute in 1835 with nine of her 11 children, three sons and six daughters, a recent widow.

A native of New Jersey, she married John Wood in 1808, a native of London who had settled in Baltimore.

Because of his military service as captain in the War of 1812, Mrs. Wood received a small pension, but according to her granddaughter, Miss Margaret Preston, who wrote about her grandmother in 1827, her income was very small indeed to rear such a large family.

Reared in southern style luxury with slaves to perform

all household duties, it would seem to be a tremendous handicap for Mrs. Wood, but not so.

Southern women were required to master all the household arts of cooking, cleaning, sewing, spinning, weaving and nursing the ill, in order to teach their slaves to perform their duties properly.

Miss Preston recalled seeing her grandmother record the cotton for the renewed comforts.

Being a wonderful cook and used to cooking for a large family, it was only natural that she support her family by taking in boarders.

The National Road was being built through this area, and comfortable boarding houses were in demand.

Eligible young men were necessary when a mother has six daughters approaching marrying age.

One of the young engineers, William D. Wood, a highly educated Scotsman not related to Mrs. Wood's husband, married the eldest daughter, Sarah, who died a year later of typhoid fever.

He later married Ann Reeman, aunt of William Wood Parsons.

Weddings are always interesting, but particularly so in a small town where everybody knew everybody else.

The wedding of Miss Mary Borne and Charles Groverman was long remembered for its unusual wedding cake.

Major Borne, his son, and daughter Mary, lived in a white house on the National Road high on a hill near where Calvary Cemetery is now.

Mary kept house for the family as her mother had passed away before they came here from Kentucky.

The wedding cake was baked at home, as all cakes were in those days, but Miss Mary sent it to the only baker in town who professed to be an artist in cake decorating.

There must have been a break down in communications however for when the

cake was sent home, it was well covered with white icing, but on the top were two weeping willow trees made of green sugar sand.

Underneath the trees was a tombstone, also of green sugar sand, inscribed with the words "Charles and Mary Groverman".

The poor little bride shed bitter tears.

She was only 18 years old. The only thing that could be done was to scrape off the graveyard and smooth it over with nice homemade icing, probably much more palatable than weeping

willows and tombstones.

In later years, Mrs. Groverman and her friends had many a laugh reminiscing about that wedding cake.

In September, 1845, the Prestons paid their servant, Louisa, six dollars for the entire month's work.

To contrast food costs, compare these six items with today's prices: prairie hen, pheasant and a dozen cabbages, 50 cents; one turkey, 25 cents; venison ham, 25 cents; one dozen chickens, 62 cents; four pounds butter, 50 cents, and five dozen eggs, 25 cents.

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History (T.H.)



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Terre Haute, Ind. _____ 191__

Oct. 29, 1821 trust deed made to Moses Hoggath & Robert Sturgus.

Oct. 17, 1820 final certificate granted for C. for 21-12-9.

Oct, 1821 Plat of Town and outlots of Terre Haute shows #3 Outlot as Burying ground and extending to the river from Water Street. Record shows (P177-Book 2) Moses Hoggath & Robert Sturgus, Trustees acknowledged plat to be true & correct plat of the Town of Terre Haute and the outlots & Lands near and adjoining thereto as the survey was made by their direction and under their inspection previous to the public sale in 1821.

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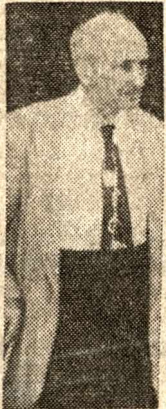
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Early Terre Haute Intrigued By Some Far-Away Gold Strikes

Jan 17, 54.

By A. R. MARKLE.

LAST WEEK we spoke of a letter written by Dr. Septer Patrick, dated Dec. 17, 1849, at Youba Diggings to his friends along the Wabash. It tells of his journey and is written in its entirety as follows:



"We had on the whole rather a pleasant trip across the plains when we consider the great distances and the time it takes to perform it with safety to our teams.

"We were four months and 10 days from the valley of the Mississippi to that of the Sacramento. We struck that valley 160 miles north of the city of Sacramento, on the first of October, all in health and safety, without losing an animal or anything else, except to drop three wagons from the train I was with, which we did as our teams got weaker and our loads lighter, so fewer wagons could carry it with less labor to our animals.

"I would here say to future emigrants not to take that road. It is 250 miles or more farther, and possesses no advantages over other routes over the Sierra Nevada except the pass over the mountain itself, which is very good. In taking this northern route I have seen all of northern California as far south as the city of Sacramento.

"This is a new town, rapidly improving, situated near the junction of the American and Sacramento Rivers. I should think it now contains about 10 or 12 thousand inhabitants. It is not a city of fine buildings, but a city of tents. It does an immense business in supplies to the miners.

The Countryside.

"As to the country generally, as far as I have seen it, it is not adapted to agriculture, as the Lord never sends rain in this country from the first of May to the first of November.

"Wheat may be grown to any extent, as it produces well without irrigation, even the second crop from the same seeding. Corn, potatoes and some vegetables might be produced on some of the bottom lands. But what is the use of speaking of agriculture, when labor is worth \$8 or \$10 per day. Even the improved lands about the ranches are entirely neglected. Sutter's large farm is entirely deserted.

"There is no chance to irrigate through this part of the country, but plenty of good feed for horses, cattle, etc. I fear the country is not as healthy as has been represented.

"It resembles in many respects the valley of the Wabash, having large and extensive overflowed bottom lands, and in fact the main part of the valley is but little above high water mark. A large portion of the citizens (even the Indians) looked as I have seen many of my friends on the Wabash look in August and September, a little touched with the effects of the chill and fever.

The Gold Itself.

"So far as the mining interest goes, that is good. There is gold a-plenty for all that may come—in fact the whole country out from the valley is covered with it. The higher you ascend the streams, the richer the earth is with it. It extends from one end of California to the other, as far back towards the mountains as has been explored, but you must not expect to get it without labor and privation, and that not very fast—from one to two ounces per day is doing well.

"Although the income may seem large, the expenses are large in proportion, but a man with health, industry and economy may make a handsome little fortune in two or three years in mining it.

"None but good able-bodied men are fit for miners; boys can perform part of the service as well as men, and are generally more healthy.

"We have to live on bread, pork and beef without vegetables. I have never tasted even a potato since I left the states. Beans and rice we can get plenty at ten cents per pound, but potatoes, onions, pickles and fruit cost from fifty cents to a dollar a pound. Corn, wheat and barley cost from fifteen to twenty cents a pound.

Instructions For Followers.

"As to getting here, across the plains is the cheapest route, and is more within the reach of any man who may wish to come. His wagon and team is worth more to him here than it cost him at home. Mine was worth as much as my whole outfit cost me for myself and son. Bring mules and horses—mules, horses and cattle all perform the trip well with proper attention—light wagons and loads and slow but steady driving.

"I wish to warn you particularly against heavy wagons and loads. Common good, light wagons, even for oxen, are heavy enough, as the roads are good most of the way, particularly the first three-fourths of it when your loads will be the heaviest.

"1,200 pounds is as much as any wagon should start with, and if that could be reduced to 1,000 pounds or less, so much the better. Every man wants, when he crosses the Missouri, to have in the way of provisions 100 pounds of bacon, 100 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of hard bread or crackers, 35 pounds of sugar, 20 pounds of coffee, a little rice, cornmeal, beans, vinegar, salt and a small quantity of good brandy.

"As to clothing, you want but little and that of woolen. You have no need for light clothing, although the sun shines very hot in the middle of the day. The air is cool and it frosts every few nights on the journey. A flannel shirt is the most comfortable and healthy thing a man can wear.

"Bring as little baggage as possible with you—any surplus will not pay for hauling. You want good woolen blankets—plenty for bedding as the nights are cool. Guns, pistols, dirks, etc., you have no use for, unless it may be one good rifle for each wagon.

"Leave your women and children at home, this is no place for them at present.

"Yours,
S. PATRICK."

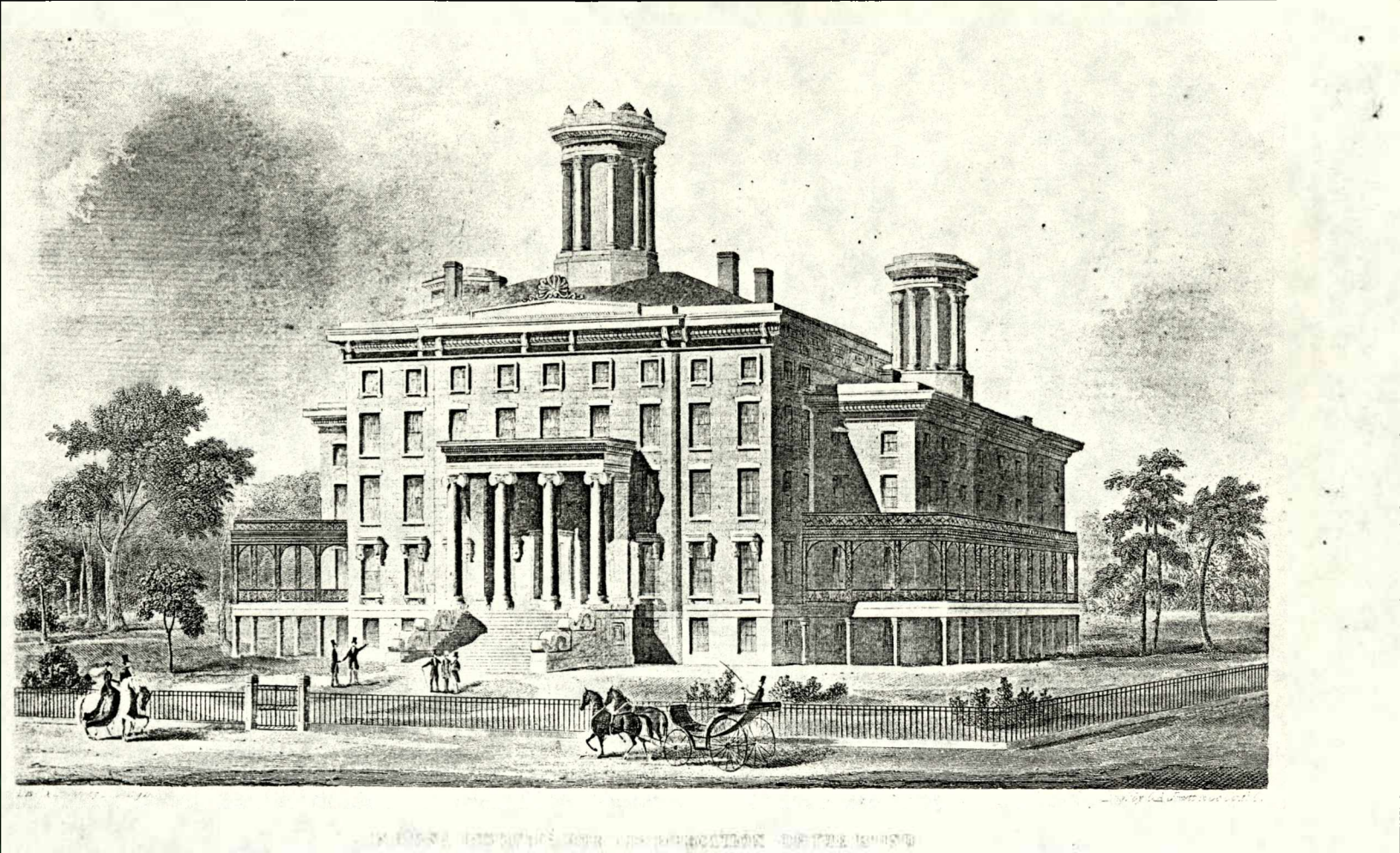
There is much more than this brief account of the men who made the great adventure over the plains, who braved the dangers of fire and famine, of savage redskin and the worse white man, who toiled through the heat of the desert sun or the ice and snow of the mountain range only to succumb perhaps before he reached the fields of gold or to fail later to find the gold.

And the men who, having found their dreams or riches (or those who failed to find it) concluded they would be happier on the Banks of the Wabash, and came back to end their days here.

Community Affairs File

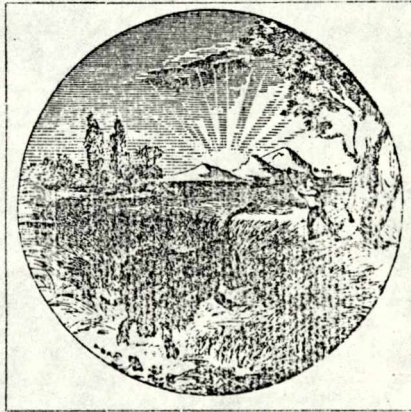
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A post office of Rush county.

SWAN,

A post office of Noble county.

SWANVILLE,

A post office of Jefferson county.

SYLVAN GROVE,

A post office of Clark county.

SYLVANIA,

A post office of Parke county.

SYRACUSE,

A post office of Kosciusko county, situated at the outlet of Turkey Lake, 128 miles north by east of Indianapolis.

TAMPICO,

A post village of Howard county, situated on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, five miles from Kokomo, the county seat, 50 miles north of Indianapolis, and 150 from Cincinnati.

It contains one blacksmith, one boot and shoe maker, three carpenters, one general store, one dressmaker, two produce dealers, one notary public, one lumber dealer, two physicians, one steam saw mill, two wheelwrights, and one engineer; there is also one Methodist Church and one Baptist. Population 75.

Alphabetical List of Professions, Trades, Etc.

Armstrong J. T., notary public.
Armstrong J. T., physician, (botanic.)
Bank T. W., lumber dealer.
Bennett J. C., produce dealer.
Bennett J. C. & J. H., proprietors steam saw mill.

Bennett J. C. & J. H., wheelwrights.
Bennett Miss, dressmaker.
Dutcher Riley, engineer.
Hines Isaac, carpenter.
Hines Louis, carpenter.
Hines Louis R., boot and shoe maker.
Kinnear A. S., carpenter.
Latta & Ingles, general store.
Latta R. S., POST MASTER.
Mate Wm., physician and surgeon.
Negley J., produce dealer.
Noble George R., wheelwright.
Perry Wm., blacksmith.

TASSIMONG GROVE,

A post office of Porter county.

TAW TAW,

A post office of Allen county.

TAYLORSBURGH,

A post office of Bartholomew county.

TAYLOR'S CORNERS,

A post office of Dekalb county.

TAYLORSVILLE,

(Polk Patch.) A post office situated in the north-east part of Warrick county, 15 miles from Boonville, the county seat.

HENRY H. EVANS, POST MASTER AND GENERAL MERCHANT.

TELL CITY,

A thriving village of Perry county. It was settled by Swiss, and is only about one year old; still, it contains about one thousand inhabitants.

TERRA COUPEE,

A post office of St. Joseph county, 150 miles north by west from Indianapolis.

TERRE HAUTE.

The beautiful city of Terre Haute is situated upon a high, level plateau, on the east bank of the Wabash River, in Vigo county, Indiana. The site is remarkably level and beautiful, and, in this respect, is not, perhaps, surpassed by any place in the Western country. The streets are rectangular, and, with the points of the compass, wide, spacious, clean, and generally ornamented with fine shade trees,

and lighted with gas. The city lies upon the western margin of Fort Harrison Prairie, and from its peculiarity of location many years ago received the *sobriquet* of the "Prairie City," by which it is now generally known.

The town of Terre Haute was laid out by a company of individuals in 1816, and its name is composed of two French words, signifying "high land," which was doubtless suggested by some of the old French traders of the Valley. Nor is it inappropriate, the level of the city being some fifty feet above the low water flow of the river.

The first sales of lots were made in the fall of 1816.

In January, 1818, Vigo county was organized, and in the March following Terre Haute was selected as the county seat. This was the first upward impulse it received. To show how important the company considered its selection as the county seat, may be inferred from the amount of lots and cash they paid the Commissioners therefor. In consideration of the location, the company conveyed 80 lots, and the public square of eight lots, to the County Commissioners, and paid into the treasury, in cash and mortgage bonds, \$4,000.

The years 1819, 1820 and 1821, were noted throughout the Wabash Valley for the general sickness which prevailed. These years are well remembered by the few old inhabitants who now remain. The town, in common with others throughout the Valley, suffered much. This for some time retarded its prosperity and that of the surrounding country. During the four years succeeding 1820, many of those who have since been among its most enterprising and prominent citizens, arrived. There are many pleasing incidents connected with the first settlement and subsequent growth of the city, allusion to which, the space allotted to this sketch will not permit. From 1820 to 1850, the place has continued with a steady but a slow increase. Since 1850 it has more than doubled in population and importance, and the better class of its buildings have been erected.

The present population of Terre Haute is between ten and eleven thousand, and is steadily increasing. There has been, however, no accurate census taken for some years past. The population, as shown by the general census of the United States in 1850, was 4,051; in 1854, an enumeration exhibited a population of 7,000. In point of intelligence, energy and business character, its citizens will compare favorably with any others of the State. Nearly all the property of the city

is owned by actual residents, and it is a significant mark of the thrift of the citizens that almost every householder is also a free holder and owns a residence.

Its healthfulness is not equalled by any place of its size, as is shown by its mortality statistics, published monthly by the municipal authorities. The soil on which the city stands is a rich, porous loam, insuring speedy drainage, and overlies a basin of fine limestone water, furnishing at all points an unfailing supply to its wells. The public buildings, business houses and dwellings are beautiful, and many of them equal to those of any city. There is a great degree of taste and elegance displayed in the grounds, shrubbery and lawns surrounding the private dwellings. In this respect, perhaps, Terre Haute has not an equal in the State. In the early settlement of the place great attention was paid to the planting of shade trees on the margins of the streets and throughout the public grounds.

It is one of the most accessible points in the state. The Wabash river is navigable a portion of the year for steamboats of the largest class. During its navigation, steamers load from any of the Ohio or Mississippi ports direct for this place. It is connected with lake Erie and the Ohio river by the Wabash and Erie canal. The Terre Haute and Richmond railroad furnishes a direct communication with all the roads centering at Indianapolis. The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis railroad, passing through the fertile prairies of Illinois, gives a direct communication with the Mississippi at both Alton and St. Louis. The National Road passes through the city. The bridge and other improvements of the Terre Haute Draw Bridge Company, on which the principal one is the "bottom road," being a fine and substantial road thrown up several feet above high water mark, and running entirely across the "bottoms," thereby insuring communication at all times with the Illinois trade. Good wagon roads extend from the city to all surrounding parts of the country, and its environs furnish as charming drives as can be found in the western country. Terre Haute has always been noted for the amount of its mercantile trade. For many years it has furnished a very large market for merchandize of every kind, and has been conspicuous for the number, probity, wealth and energy of its merchants as a class. The amount of merchandize of all kinds retailed in the city, has doubtless reached, for five years past, the annual average of \$1,000,000. The banks of the city are three in number, representing a capital of \$500,000. In addition to these char-

tered banks, there are two large private banking houses, owned by Messrs. McKeen & Tousey, and Watson & Co.

The principal trade of Terre Haute, so far as amount of investment is concerned, has been in the article of pork. The annual number of hogs packed in this city during ten years past, has been as follows:

| Years. | No. Hogs. | Years. | No. Hogs. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1848..... | 54,750 | 1853..... | 78,809 |
| 1849..... | 64,066 | 1854..... | 69,979 |
| 1850..... | 70,548 | 1855..... | 48,562 |
| 1851..... | 66,851 | 1856..... | 49,150 |
| 1852..... | 108,791 | 1857..... | 49,151 |

Terre Haute offers great inducements for all kinds of manufacturing business; fuel and labor are cheap and abundant. It is surrounded by extensive coal fields; good quarries of building stone lie near; iron ores of superior quality are in close proximity, and with every facility for transportation by canal, river and railroad.

There are published in the city, three daily and weekly newspapers, sustained by a liberal circulation and patronage.

The Educational facilities of Terre Haute are good, and rapidly increasing. There are now owned by the city, four large and commodious brick buildings devoted to Public Schools. Two of these buildings are perhaps the largest and most convenient in the state devoted to similar purposes. In addition to these, there are many private schools which are commanding a good patronage. Among the latter now in operation, may be noted St. Vincent's Academy for girls, under the control of the Sisters of Providence of St. Mary's. The new Female College is now completed, and is the most elegant and complete Female College in the west.

Nearly every religious creed is represented in Terre Haute. Some of its churches are very spacious and beautiful. The various churches are well attended and prosperous.

In every point of view, and to every class, Terre Haute offers peculiar advantages as a place of residence. Its location is not surpassed in beauty or healthfulness. Its business is large, population active, enterprising and liberal. There is, in proportion to the size of the city, a larger amount of actual capital than is usual in the west. Among the citizens are quite a number distinguished for their large wealth. There is, in the city, as polite and refined society as may be found in the west. In the various professions, there is a baker's dozen of talent, and some of the professional men of the city

occupy the foremost ranks of their calling in the State.

The future prospects of the city are flattering. With a continuance of the steady increase even of the four years past, it will soon become a place of importance. If there be a speedy impulse given to its manufacturing interests by the attraction of capital from abroad, and a diversion of a portion of its present capital from other channels into manufacturing, it must eventually become a large inland point. For such an end nature has done everything desirable in regard to location, and the future of Terre Haute is foretold by the exhaustless mines of coal, the heavy growth of the best of timber, near to, and in every direction from the city, and the superior facilities for the transportation of every product by canal, river and railroad.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—C. Y. PATTERSON.
 Marshal—WM. VAN BRUNT.
 Clerk—JOSEPH H. BLAKE.
 Treasurer—JAS. B. EDMONDS.
 Street Commissioner—WILLIAM McNUTT.
 Civil Engineer—BENJAMIN EBBITT.
 Attorneys—SCOTT AND BOOTH.
 Board of Health—DRS. HELM, YOUNG, and THOMPSON.
 Superintendent of Cemetery—H. D. MILNS.
 Assessor—WM. NAYLOR.
 Magistrates—Lambert Duy, Zenas Smith, Warren Harper, John Sayre.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Common Council meet on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in City Hall, Market street. One councilman from each ward is elected each year, for two years, the other half holding over.
 First Ward—James Turner, two years; John S. Beach, one year.
 Second Ward—Ralph Tousey, one year; Pat. Shannon, two years.
 Third Ward—Joel A. Kester, one year; Allen Pence, two years.
 Fourth Ward—B. M. Harrison, two years; John Haney, one year.
 Fifth Ward—George Hedges, two years; A. B. Barton, one year.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustee—THOMAS BURTON.
 Treasurer—D. HARTSOCK.
 Clerk—WM. PADDOCK.
 Constables—L. Miller, John W. Dodson, Thomas Baer, E. Warfield.

COURTS.

Circuit Court—First Mondays in March and September.
 Common Pleas Court—First Mondays in January, April, July, and October.
 Commissioners Court—First Mondays in March, June, September and December.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

R. S. Cox, Chief Engineer.
 W. C. Lupton, and T. H. Barr, Assistant Engineers.

MOHAWK FIRE COMPANY, No. 1—Engine House, Fourth street, south of Olive, Joseph H. Blake, President.

VIGO ENGINE HOSE COMPANY No. 2—Engine House, Fourth street, south of Olive, W. C. Lupton, President.

NORTHERN LIBERTY COMPANY No. 3—Engine House Lafayette street, north of Market, W. A. Thomas, President.

UNION HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY No. 1—House Fourth street, between Olive and Walnut, C. Reichert, President.

FIREMAN'S ASSOCIATION—B. M. Harrison, President; Joseph A. Blake, Secretary.

MILITARY.

FORT HARRISON GUARD, organized July 30, 1857, Armory north-east corner First and Olive streets.
 A. O. Hough, Captain.
 M. B. Hudson, First Lieutenant.
 C. O. Wood, Second " "
 J. H. Hannil, Third " "
 J. G. Stephenson, President.
 W. J. Williams, Secretary.

POST OFFICE.

Situated on Fourth street, south of Wabash, and is open during the week from 7½ A. M., to 7½ P. M. On Sabbath days from 8 to 9, A. M.
 B. H. CORNWELL, post master.

LIBRARIES.

VIGO COUNTY LIBRARY, at Union Printing Office. I. M. Brown, Librarian. (Terms 5 cents per month.)

HARRISON TOWNSHIP LIBRARY, furnished by the township for the free use of the citizens, at the Union Printing Office. I. M. Brown, Librarian.

McCLURE WORKINGMEN'S INSTITUTE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, established June 26, 1856, at the Union Printing Office. I. M. Brown, Librarian. One dollar initiation fee constitutes a member, who is entitled to the use of the library.

NEWSPAPERS.

Terre Haute Journal, (Democratic) daily and weekly, G. F. Cookerly, editor and proprietor.

Terre Haute Union, daily and weekly, I. M. Brown, editor, T. B. Long, associate editor.

Wabash Express, daily and weekly, R. N. Hudson, editor and proprietor.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Branch Bank of the State of Indiana.
 Southern Bank of Indiana.
 Prairie City Bank.
 McKeen and Tousey.
 Watson and Shannon.

CHURCHES AND PASTORS.

Baptist, Fourth, bet. Mulberry and Eagle, Rev. E. G. Taylor, pastor.
 Baldwin Presbyterian, cor. Ohio and Fifth, Rev. J. G. Wilson, pastor.
 Presbyterian (O. S.) cor. Fifth and Poplar, Rev. T. Gordon, pastor.
 Methodist Episcopal, Fourth, north end, Rev. P. I. Beswick, pastor.
 Asbury Chapel, (Methodist) cor. Fourth and Poplar, Rev. P. Wiley, pastor.
 Congregational, cor. Sixth and Cherry, Rev. M. A. Jewett, D. D., pastor.
 Episcopal, Fifth, bet. Wabash and Cherry, Rev. Wm. G. Spencer, pastor.
 German Reformed, Fourth, bet. Swan and Oak, Rev. F. W. Stiffens, pastor.
 German Methodist Episcopal, Mulberry, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Rev. C. A. Shelper, pastor.
 St. Joseph's, (Roman Catholic) Fifth, bet. Ohio and Walnut, Rev. F. Dimaria, priest.
 Christian, Fourth, bet. Olive and Walnut.
 Universalist, cor. Olive and Fourth.
 Methodist, (colored) First, south of Sheets, Rev. L. Johnson, pastor.

MASONIC.

All of the following Lodges meet at Masonic Hall, Second street, bet. Wabash and Ohio sts:

TERRE HAUTE COUNCIL No. 8—Stated meetings on Tuesday night of or preceding the full moon in each month.

TERRE HAUTE CHAPTER No. 11—stated meetings on Friday night of or preceding the full moon in each month.

TERRE HAUTE LODGE No. 19—stated meetings on Tuesday night of or preceding the full moon in each month.

SOCIAL LODGE No. 86—stated meetings on the first Monday in each month.

ODD FELLOWS.

TERRE HAUTE LODGE No. 51—stated meetings every Saturday night.

FORT HARRISON LODGE No. 156—stated meetings every Tuesday night.

VIGO ENCAMPMENT No. 17—stated meetings on the first and third Thursdays of every month.

TEMPLES OF HONOR.

EVENING STAR TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 50—Meetings at their Temple, west side of public square, over American Express Office, every Monday night.

MORNING STAR SOCIAL TEMPLE No. 38—Meets in the Hall of the Temple of Honor, every Friday night.

EXCELSIOR DEGREE TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 29—Meets at Templers Hall on the first Tuesday and third Wednesday of each month.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The German Benevolent Society stated meetings, first Saturday of every month at Union House.

The Hibernian Benevolent Society—stated meetings first and fifteenth of each month, Hall over the "Old America," Market street, north of Wabash.

SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of private schools which are in a flourishing condition:
Old Seminary School, Sixth street, bet. Mulberry and Eagle sts.

Classical High School, Moses Soule, teacher.
Female School, Mrs. Holmes, teacher.
Male and Female School, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, teachers.

School, corner of Market and Oak sts.
Male and Female School, Miss Hersey, teacher.

English and German School, conducted by Germans.

Male and Female School, (Sibleytown,) Miss Throwbridge, teacher.

A school house has lately been erected on the corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets.

Alphabetical List of Professions, Trades, Etc.

Abbott Mrs. M. H., milliner, Wabash bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

Ackerly Philip, hair dresser, Fourth bet. Wabash and Cherry.

Adams & Blood, dressmakers, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth, up stairs.

Adams Express Company, corner Ohio and Market, Wm. C. Lupton agent.

Adams J. G., groceries and provisions, east side of public square.

Agang Wm., baker, corner Bloomington road and Ninth st.

Agar & Van Ulzen, cabinet-makers and undertakers, Cherry bet. Second and Third sts.

Agar Wm. P., (A. & Van Ulzen,) Cherry bet. Second and Third sts.

Allen Robert, county surveyor.

Allen S. K., cabinet-maker, corner Fourth and Cherry sts.

Alshuler & Goodman, dealers in ready made clothing, etc., No. 6 Union Row, Main st.

ALSCHULER & NICOLAY'S ambrotype, sphereotype and photograph gallery, No. 8 Phoenix Row.

Alschuler S., of Alschuler & Nic loy.

American Express Company, J. G. Wasson agent, Second bet. Wabash and Ohio.

ANCHOR STEAM FLOURING MILLS, COR. FIRST AND POPLAR STS., R. L. THOMPSON PROP'R.

Archer Samuel, carriage and wagon maker, cor. Fourth and Cherry sts.

ARNOLD A., clothing, gents' furnishing and India rubber goods, N. W. corner public square.

Arnold & Co., dealers in clothing, rubber and furnishing goods, north-east cor. square, and one door west of Southern Bank.

Arnold D. H., of Arnold & Co.

Babcock Henry, grocer, corner Third and Cherry.

Bach John, grocer, Main street bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Baierstorf Frederick, restaurant, Fourth bet. Wabash and Ohio.

Bailey C. H., dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 3 Warren's block, Wabash street.

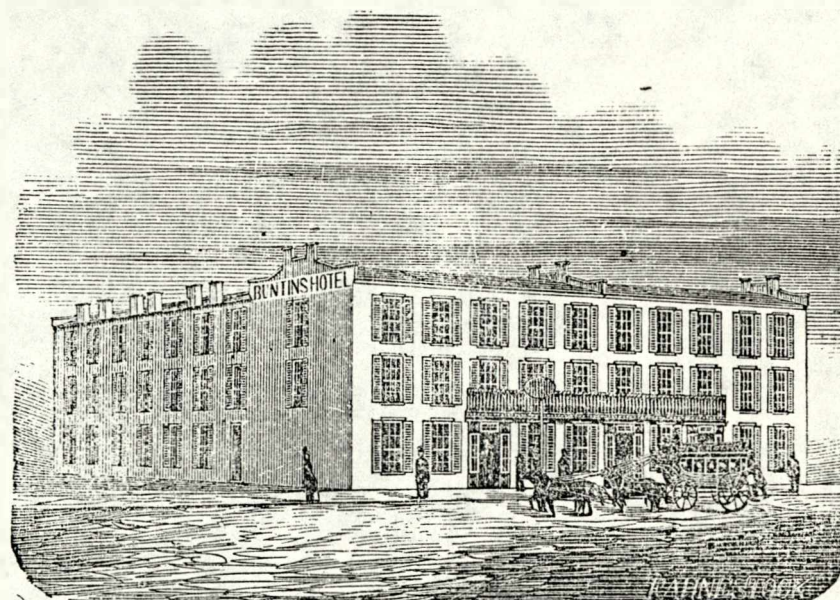
Baird & Bassett, attorneys at law.

Baird J. P., attorney at law.

Baker George W., of Reeve & Baker.

Ball Ed. V., physician and surgeon, First bet. Wabash and Cherry.

BUNTIN'S HOTEL



THIRD STREET, BET. OHIO & WALNUT,

T. C. BUNTIN, - - - PROPRIETOR.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Omnibusses in waiting at all times to convey Passengers to and from the Hotel.

Ball G W., fur dealer.

Ball Isaac, cabinet-maker and undertaker, cor. Second and Cherry.

Ball R. L., stoves, tin and sheet iron ware, cor. Market and Ohio sts.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA, BRANCH AT TERRE HAUTE, OHIO ST., SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE, L. G. WARREN PRESIDENT, PRESTON HUSSEY CASHIER.

Barber C. W., attorney at law, cor. Poplar and Sixth.

Barney & Austin, land agents, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Barney L., of Wyeth & Barney, notary public, real estate and insurance agent, No. 14 National block, Main street.

Barney Leonard, notary public, office Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth.

Barr & Grosvenor, painters and glaziers, Fourth bet. Wabash and Ohio.

Barr John H., of Barr & Co.

Barr & Ritchie, groceries and provisions, Fourth bet. Cherry and Wabash.

Barr Thomas, of Barr & Ritchie.

Barr T. H. & Co., chemists and druggists, cor. Fourth and Main sts.

Barr Wm. H., of Barr & Grosvenor.

BARTLETT OLIVER, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, PERIODICALS, ETC., NO. 7 PHENIX ROW.

Barton A. B., city alderman.

Barton A. B., of Harbert & Barton.

Bassett E. E., attorney at law.

Baugh Wm., engineer, Eleventh street bet. Eagle and Chesnut.
 Beauchamp Isaac & Co., livery stable, Cherry east of Fifth.
 Beauchamp James, of I. Beauchamp & Co.
 Beauchamp John, of I. Beauchamp & Co.
BEACH JOHN S., CASHIER PRAIRIE CITY BANK.
 Beck Andy, conductor Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.
 Belfe Wm., liquor dealer, Ohio bet. First and Second.
 Bell David, county recorder.
 Bell James, physician and surgeon, Market st. bet. Ohio and Walnut.
 Bell John D., of Bell & Vanscoyoc.
BELL & VANSCOYOC, proprietors Prairie City Livery Stable, corner Market and Walnut.
 Bell Wm., painter and glazier, Fourth bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Bellinger Walter, distributor American Express office.
 Bement & Co., wholesale dealers in groceries, etc., cor. Main and First.
 Bement G. W., of Bement & Co.
 Benson Nathaniel W., boot and shoe maker, Sixth st.
 Bentley John H., telegraph office.
 Berlau & Gronauer, manufacturers and dealers in ready made clothing, No. 8 Phoenix Row.
 Berlau S., of Berlau & Gronauer.
 Beswick P. I. Rev., Methodist.
BICHOWSKY F., (Claussen, Jeffers & Bichowsky,) Main between Fifth and Sixth sts.
 Bidwell John, cistern builder, Third north of Locust.
 Bilby George, wood dealer.
BISHOP JACOB, clothing and dry goods, east side public square.
 Blaize & Co., millers, Water north of Canal.
 Blake Joseph H., city clerk.
 Bland James, groceries and liquors, First bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Bloom S. S., conductor.
 Boehme C. A., tailor, corner Fourth and Wabash.
 Bohlsam Alexander, brickmaker, First End.
 Bohn James, yardmaster, Locust bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 Boswell Wm., foreman Terre Haute Union printing office.
 Bosworth E. H., dealer in groceries and provisions, Fourth st. south of post office.
 Bowe N. Miss, music teacher.
 Booth B., merchant, Ohio street, corner of Sixth.
BOOTH NEWTON, of Scott & Booth. (See card.)
 Branch Bank of the State of Indiana, L. W. Warren President, P. Hussey Cashier.
 Brasher R. H., carpenter and builder, Twelfth street, cor. chestnut.
 Breen James, book-keeper, with A. McGregor & Co.,
 Brokaw Chas., clerk post office.
 Brooks K., hair-dresser, Sixth under National Hotel.
 Brown I. M., librarian McClure Working Men's Institute.
BROWN I. M., EDITOR DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION.
 Bruns John A., proprietor Corinthian Hall billiard saloon.
 Bryant House, corner First and Poplar streets, C. H. Bryant proprietor.
 Buckingham H., wholesale and retail chair and furniture warehouse.
 Buckingham George, furniture dealer, Fourth bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Buckingham W. H., bookseller and stationer.
 Bulman John, distributor American Express office.
BUNTIN'S HOTEL, THIRD STREET BET. OHIO AND WALNUT, T. C. BUNTIN, PROPRIETOR, (see advertisement, page 363.)
BUNTIN T. C., PROPRIETOR BUNTIN'S HOTEL, (see advertisement.)
 Burton John, Fifth bet. Cherry and Mulberry.
 Burton Thomas, tailor, cor. Walnut and market.
 Burton T. W., clerk Terre Haute House.
 Burnett L. A., of O'Boyle & Burnett.
 Bush Samuel, of Petroin & Bush.
 Butler John, dealer in groceries and provisions, Ohio-st. between First and Second.
 Butler P. L., boards Terre Haute House.
 Campbell S. V., physician and surgeon, Market, south of Ohio.
 Canal office, Ohio street between Sixth and Seventh.
 Carpenter Davis, civil engineer.
 Carr M. C., dealer in dry goods, groceries and queensware, corner Fourth and Walnut streets.
 Cartmell James A., foreman Whitworth & Isaacs, Eighth street South of Oak.
 Cary Wm. C., dealer in groceries and provisions, corner Wabash street and Canal.
 Case John W., baker and grocer, corner Ohio and Second streets.
 Chadwick W., livery and sale stable, Fourth street opposite post office.
CHARLEY KERN'S RESTAURANT AND BILLIARD SALOON, COR. FOURTH AND OHIO STREETS SOUTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

Chesnut John D., attorney at law.
 Childs Mrs. A., milliner, Wabash street between Market and Fourth.
 Cincinnati House, Fourth street between Wabash and Cherry.
 City Hall, Market street north of Ohio.
CLARK HOUSE, CORNER OF FIRST AND OHIO STREETS, JAMES S. CLARK, PROPRIETOR.
CLARK JAMES S., PROPRIETOR CLARK HOUSE, CORNER FIRST AND OHIO STREETS.
 Clark Mrs. S., dress maker, Wabash street between Fifth and Sixth.
 Clark William, (colored) grocer, corner Second and Swan.
CLAUSSEN, JEFFERS & BICHOWSKY, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, TOYS, NOTIONS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MAIN BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.
CLAUSSEN A., (C. J. & B.,) Main bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.
 Claypool Solomon, judge circuit court.
 Clift Wm. S., carpenter and joiner, Wabash street between Sixth and Seventh streets.
 Clippenger George W., physician, corner Seventh and Mulberry streets.
 Coats William, painter, corner Sixth and Cherry streets.
COCHRAN, C. L., freight and ticket agent, Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad.
 Cochran George, gunsmith, Cherry street between Fourth and Fifth.
 Combs J. S. & A. C., coal dealers, corner Mulberry and Railroad.
 Condit John D., office at Alshuler & Goodman's.
 Cone Charles, conductor.
 Conner J. A. & D., wagon makers and blacksmiths, Cherry between Market and Fourth streets.
 Consman Gustave, German boarding, cor. Second and Cherry.
 Cook J. & Son, dealer in hardware, cutlery, &c., No. 1 Union Row.
 Cook Louis M., of Cook & Son.
COOKERLY G. F., EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE TERRE HAUTE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
 Cooper Walter S., meat market, Ohio-st. between First and Second.
 Corinthian Hall Billiard Saloon, corner Wabash and Market.
CORNWELL B. H., POST MASTER.
 Cory Simeon, dealer in hardware, iron, nails, &c., north side square.
 Covert D. S., Rev., college grounds.
COVERT JOHN, PRESIDENT TERRE HAUTE FEMALE COLLEGE.
 Cox Joseph G. & Co., billiards, Third-st. between Wabash and Cherry, up stairs.
COX R. S. & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN LIQUORS, FLOUR, SALT, NAILS AND FISH.
 Orisber C. & J. M., dealers in watches, clocks, jewelry and fancy goods, north side square, National Road street.
 Cronan Timothy, grocer, Market street between Cherry and Mulberry.
 Crooks Charles M., Deputy county sheriff.
 Crosley & Wagner, marble dealers, Market street between Walnut and Poplar.
 Cruft Charles, attorney at law, Wabash street between Market and Fourth.
 Cunard Jesse, corner Wabash and Third streets.
 Cunningham Charles, clerk at post office.
 Cunningham J. R., druggist, Main street, opposite square.
 Cunningham N. F., county treasurer.
DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ROOMS, FIRST DOOR NORTH CORINTHIAN HALL, FRONT ROOM, SECOND FLOOR.
DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION I. M. BROWN, EDITOR, T. B. LONG, ASSOCIATE EDITOR, OFFICE FIRST DOOR NORTH CORINTHIAN HALL, SECOND FLOOR.
DANALDSON DAVID S., bank notary and collector, land warrant and claim agent.
DANALDSON D. S., of Ripley & Danaldson.
 Davis James, dealer in groceries and provisions, flour, salt, &c., No. 12 Mechanics Row.
 Davis James P., agricultural agent, cor. Prairie and Chestnut streets.
 Davy John, boarding, corner Fifth and Railroad.
 Dawson I. Milton, assessor.
 Debs Daniel, dealer in groceries, &c., Fourth street between Chestnut and Canal.
 DeBruin M. I., clothier, Market street, between Wabash and Ohio.
 Deck & Doll, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, No. 5 Phoenix Row.
 DeFrees Anthony, cooper, near Railroad machine shop.
 Deitz John, proprietor Eagle Hotel, Wabash street between Eighth and Ninth.
 Denher William, boot maker, Lafayette street north of Fourth.
 Denning John, candle manufacturer, First street bet. Ohio and Walnut.
 Denny L., bakery and confectionery, south side public square.
 Dick David, book-keeper wife F. T. Hulman.

Dimaria F. Rev., Catholic.
 Dimmick Wm. G., cabinet maker, Fourth street bet. Cherry and Wabash.
 Dobbin Mrs. Sarah H., dress maker, Wabash-st. bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 Dodson John, constable and dealer in groceries, cor. Fourth and Ohio streets.
 Dodson Samuel, constable, Eighth-st. bet. Poplar and Swan.
 Dolan James, grocer, Ohio street, corner First.
 DONNELLY P. M., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c., NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.
 Doughty Thomas M., restaurant, Wabash near cor. Second.
 Douglas J. W., grocer and commission merchant Fourth-st. south of Cherry.
 Dow Lorenzo, Seventh bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 Downey J. J., Bloomington-st. bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 Downing Francis C., inspector W. & E., Second-st. north of Wabash.
 Dudley Mrs. E., dress maker, Wabash-st. bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 Dufficy John P., mail agent.
 Duy George C., attorney at law and notary public.
 Duy Lambert, justice of the peace; office south side public square.
 EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FIRST BET. WABASH AND POPLAR; GROVER, GRISWOLD & CO., PROPRIETORS.
 Eagle Hotel, Wabash-st. bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 Early George M., tinner and deputy clerk, City Hall.
 Early J. D. & Co., pork packers, corner of Second and Wabash sts.
 Early J. D. & Son, dry goods, groceries, queensware, &c., cor. of Second and Wabash sts.
 EARLY SAMUEL S., PRESIDENT PRAIRIE CITY BANK.
 Early Walter W., clerk J. D. Early & Son.
 Eastern Hotel, Wabash-st., near canal; A. McGuire, proprietor.
 Eaton Thomas B., clerk Freight Depot of Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad.
 Ebbitt B., civil engineer and land surveyor, Ohio west of Fourth.
 Eberwine Mrs. R., toys and confectionery, south side public square.
 Edmunds James B., city treasurer.
 Edmunds Samuel W., county commissioner.
 Edsall A. J., of Edsall, McDougal & Co.
 EDSELL, McDOUGAL & CO., wholesale and retail dry goods, cor. Main and Sixth sts.

EDWARDS W. K., ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE.
 Ehrenhardt Henry, hair dressing and shaving saloon, east side of square.
 Eiser August, baker and confectioner, cor. Lafayette and Fifth.
 Ellis Geo. F., proprietor Wabash woolen factory, First-st.
 Eppert Charles, Ambrotypist, No. 1 Prairie City Block.
 Erlanger Nathan, of Arnold & Co.
 EVANSVILLE AND CRAWFORDSVILLE R. R., William D. Griswold, Pres't.
 Ezra James, cooper, First-st., south of Sheets.
 Fahnestock Dr. S., No. 2 Mechanics' Row, second story.
 Farmers' Hotel, Henry Ruter, proprietor, cor. Mulberry and Market.
 Farren Henry, beef and pork selector of H. D. Williams & Co.
 Farrington James, Farrington Block, cor. Wabash and Third.
 Fellenger Joseph, lime dealer, Ninth-st., north of Bloomington.
 Felver D., manufacturer and dealer in fine cigars and tobacco, Market-st. bet. Wabash and Ohio.
 Ferguson John, brick maker and grocer, Fourth-st. bet. Railroad and Locust.
 Ferrel John, dealer in groceries, etc., cor. Wabash and Prairie sts.
 Filbeck Philip, grocer and confectioner.
 Fliann R. A., merchant tailor and dealer in men's furnishing goods, west side of square.
 Flint James, printer Terre Haute Job Printing Office.
 FOOTE S. P., DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, FOURTH-ST., SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.
 Foster Thomas, conductor.
 Fowler Mrs. M. E., private school, corner Seventh and Poplar.
 Franklin Cyrus R., cooper, Fourth-st. bet. Chesnut and Eagle.
 Frary Marcus, cooper, Market-st. between Eagle and Chesnut.
 Fredericks Richard, blacksmith, Market, north of Railroad.
 Freeman S. R., watch maker, Wabash bet. Market and Fourth.
 Frey Francis, baker and confectioner, Wabash-st. bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 Fuller Jonathan, well digger, Second-st., south of Oak.
 Furrow A. C., dealer in groceries and provisions, No. 2 Warren's Block, Wabash-st.
 Gantley Geo. C., conductor; boards at the Terre Haute House.
 Gantley Thos. H., conductor.
 GAPEN JOHN K., local editor of the *Wabash Express*.

Gardner G. W., painter, Market between Eagle and Chesnut sts.
 GARTRELL S. D., of Haney & Gartrell.
 Gas Office, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth, second floor.
 Glick & Bro., carriage and wagon makers, Market-st. bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 Glick A., groceries and provisions, corner First and Ohio sts.
 Goess Wm., grocer, cor. Bloomington and North sts.
 Goetz John, rectifier and dealer in whisky, groceries, etc., No. 10 Mechanics' Row, Main-st.
 Goetz F. cabinet and carpenters' work, Wabash bet. Sixth and Seventh sts.
 Goetz Henry, turner and cabinet maker, cor. Fourth and Mulberry sts.
 Goodman Leopold, (Alshuler & G.) Wabash, west of Fourth-st.
 Goodman Nicholas H., residence First bet. Swan and Oak sts.
 Goodman W. W., dealer in groceries and provisions, south-west corner of the square.
 GOODMAN C. A., GUNSMITH, STENCIL CUTTER, BELL HANGER AND LOCKSMITH, OHIO BET. MARKET AND FOURTH STS.
 Gookins S. B., attorney at law, Farrington's Block.
 Gordon T. Rev., Presbyterian.
 Gorham Wm. H., res. corner Seventh and Walnut.
 Gosnell H. A., rifle factory, Ohio st. bet. First and Second.
 Gosnell A. J., gunsmith, Ohio bet. First and Second.
 Gossett John A., boarding, Fifth bet. Poplar and Swan.
 Gottstralk Q., shoemaker, Market st. opposite Grove.
 Gould Charles N., bricklayer and plasterer, Sixth bet. Canal and Chesnut.
 Gould T. L., boiler maker, cor. Walnut st. and Canal.
 Grace Wm., grocer, cor. Sixth and Wabash.
 Graff J. K. & Co., tin and coppersmiths, Wabash east of Fourth sts.
 Graham Nelson W., commission, Sixth st. south of Sheets.
 Gram H. M., furniture dealer and undertaker, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 Gray Martin, grocer, Market st., south end opposite Grove.
 Grimm Christopher, grocer, Tenth st. north of Mulberry.
 Grinson Wm., blacksmith, cor. First and Tyler sts.
 Griswold Wm. A., (Grover, G. & Co.) Eagle Foundry, First street bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 GRISWOLD WILLIAM D., President E. & C. Railroad.
 Gronouer J. A., of Berlau & Gronouer.
 Grover Charles C., (G. Griswold & Co.,) Eagle Foundry, First st. bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 Grosjean Frederick, cigar manufacturer, Lafayette, junction of Third st.
 GROVER, GRISWOLD & CO., PROPRIETORS EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FIRST BETWEEN WALNUT AND POPLAR.
 Grover Edmund, groceries, First bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 Grubbs James S., agent for Cincinnati Commercial, Fifth st. north of Mulberry.
 Gulick J. Frank, teller Southern Bank of Indiana.
 Habermayer George, restaurant, Fourth bet. Wabash and Ohio sts.
 Haerberlein John, toys and looking glasses, Ohio bet. Second and Third.
 Hager Luther G., dealer in ice.
 Hahn Jacob, blacksmith, First st. bet. Wabash and Ohio.
 Hahn X., boot and shoe dealer, Wabash st. west side square.
 Haller Charles L., tailor, Ohio bet. Second and Third sts.
 Haller Christian, grocer, Market st.
 Halteman Elias, shoemaker, Fourth bet. Poplar and Walnut.
 Hamman William, pork packer, cor. First and Linton sts.
 Handwerk George, saddle and harness maker, First bet. Wabash and Ohio.
 HANEY & GARTRELL, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WAREHOUSE ON FIRST STREET, AT THE CANAL BASIN.
 HANEY JOHN, of Haney & Gartrell.
 Hanna B. W., of Vorhees & Hanna.
 Hanna James M., attorney at law.
 Harb & Van Ulzen, saddlers, Second st. south of Wabash.
 Harb W. F., (H. & Van Ulzen,) Second st. south of Wabash.
 Harbert & Barton, real estate agents, office No. 1 Main st., Prairie City buildings.
 Harbert S., of Harbert & Barton.
 Harbin Joseph B., conductor of T. H., A. & St. L. Railroad.
 Harper Warren, justice of peace, Fourth bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Harrison B. M. & Son, soap, candle and hard oil manufactory, on the canal north of T. H., A. & St. L. Railroad bridge.
 Harrison B. M. & Son, ice dealers.
 Harrison Dennis A., (B. M. Harrison & Son,) on the canal, north of the T. H., A. & St. L. R. R. bridge.
 Hays Samuel, boarding house and wagon yard, Wabash st. near river.
 Haynes Lucius, boat builder, Fourth st. south of canal.

Haynes Mrs. Martha, dressmaker, Wabash bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
 Hedges George, city alderman.
 Hegarty Patrick, dealer in groceries and provisions, Wabash st., cor. Sixth.
 Heitman John, tobacconist, cor. Wabash and Water sts.
 Helm James T., physician and surgeon, Warren's block, Main st.
 Hendrick Wm. E., notary public, Wabash bet. Fourth and Market sts.
 Henry James, well-digger, Eighth st. bet. Railroad and Locust.
 Henry William, well-digger, Market st. north of Locust.
 Hersey Miss J., private school, cor. Market and Oak sts.
 Hertwig A., brewery, cor. Eighth and Poplar sts.
 HEYROTH HUGH, manufacturer of and dealer in cigars and tobacco, west side public square.
 HIDE JOHN, road master T. H. & R. Railroad.
 Hickcox & Scott, real estate agents, east side public square.
 Higbie George, conductor.
 HILL J. A., general agent Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.
 Holmes Arba, steam engine and boiler builder, near R. R. depot.
 Holmes & Garretson, carpenters and joiners, Wabash street bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 Howriett Lucien, watchmaker and jeweler, Main st., No. 9 Mechanics' Row.
 Howriett J., watches and jewelry, corner Walnut and Fifth sts.
 Hudson James H., painter and glazier, cor. Fourth and Chesnut sts.
 HUDSON MAJOR B., dealer in house furnishing goods, queensware, china and glassware, No. 2 National block.
 HUDSON R. N., editor and proprietor *Wabash Daily and Weekly Express*, north side of public square.
 Hughes Isaac A., groceries, provisions, and silk dyer, south side of square.
 HULMAN F. T., WHOLESALE DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, TEAS, TOBACCOS, WINES AND LIQUORS, ETC., COR. WABASH AND FIFTH STS.
 Humaston J. L. & Co., pork packers.
 HUSSEY PRESTON, CASHIER BRANCH OF BANK OF STATE OF INDIANA.
 HUNTINGTON ELISHA M., U. S. District Judge for Indiana, Ohio st. bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 Isaacs W. H., of Whitworth & Isaacs.
 Irving Alexander, piano fortes, etc., Wabash st. west of Fourth.
 Irwin Daniel L., clerk freight office T. H. & St. L. R. R.

Jackson Hotel, cor. Wabash and Ninth sts., Samuel Jackson proprietor.
 Jackson Samuel, proprietor Jackson Hotel, cor. Wabash and Ninth sts.
 JEFFERS U., (Clausen, J. & Bichowsky,) Main bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.
 Jenkins Wm., groceries and provisions, Main st. bet. Fourth and Fifth.
 Jenks John S., compositor Union office.
 Jewett M. A. Rev., Congregational.
 Johns T. B., wholesale and retail lumber, sash, doors, blinds, etc., at the junction of Lafayette and Third sts.
 Johnson John, merchant tailor, Second-st. bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Johnson Alonzo, teacher, cor. First and Wilson sts.
 Johnson L. Rev., Methodist.
 Jones —, deputy marshal, Fourth-st. bet. Chesnut and Canal.
 Jones John W., county judge.
 Jordan John S., foreman *Journal* office.
 JOSEPH M., clothier and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, No. 3 Early's Block.
 Jumper Jacob, county commissioner.
 Kemp John W., physician, Fifth-st., near Canal.
 KERKHOFF GEO. & CO., tanners and dealers in leather, hides and furs, wholesale and retail, No. 4 Warren's Block, Main-st.
 Kerlin John, blacksmith, Blomington-st. bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 KERN J., dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, No. 5 Warren's Block.
 KESTER J. H. & SON, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c., CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
 Kester Joel H., city alderman.
 Kilburn Marcus, coopers' tools, Market bet. Walnut and Poplar.
 Kimmel George, freight conductor Terre Haute and Richmond R. R.
 King & Brother, coal dealers, cor. Fifth and Canal.
 King Edward C., of King & Bro.
 King John A., of King & Bro.
 King Robert A., deputy sheriff.
 Kinney Amory, attorney, west side Fourth bet. Eagle and Mulberry.
 Klingher Chas., dealer in groceries and provisions, Wabash-st. between Eighth and Ninth.
 Knapp Mrs. H. & Mrs. M. J., dress makers, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth, second floor.
 Knapp Lyman E., printer *Union* office.
 Knowlton B. P. steward Buntin's Hotel.
 Koopman B. W., manufacturer of boots and shoes, National Road, opposite post office.
 Kolman Wm., music teacher.

HARVEY D. SCOTT.

NEWTON BOOTH.

SCOTT & BOOTH,
Attorneys at Law
 TERRE HAUTE,
 INDIANA.

Prompt attention to Collections.

Kronaur Frederick, confectioner, Wabash bet. Fourth and Fifth.
 Kunz John, boot and shoe maker, Bloomington bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 KUPPENHEIMER B., wholesale and retail clothing and furnishing goods, No. 2 Linton Block.
 Lackey Eli, grocer, cor. Ohio and Second streets.
 Lahi Michael, grocer, Ohio bet. First and Second sts.
 Lamb Michael, meat market, Fourth bet. Wabash and Ohio.
 Landis Austin M., clerk freight depot of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.
 Lange Albert, county auditor.
 Langford Thos. J., route agent, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 LEVEQUE LOUIS, dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes and queensware, corner Second and Wabash and First and Ohio sts.
 Link Casper, grocer, cor. First and Eighth sts.
 Lockwood Wm., manufacturer of tin ware, Wabash bet. Fifth and Sixth.
 Logan & Sherburne, auction and commission merchants, east side square.
 Long J. H., physician and surgeon, Second north of Wabash.
 LONG T. B., ASSOCIATE EDITOR OF *DAILY AND WEEKLY UNION*.
 Long Thomas B., prosecuting attorney court common pleas.
 Ludowici John B., wholesale grocer, 15 Mechanics' Row.
 Luken A. H., grocer, west side of Market, south of Sheets.
 Luken S. H. A., millwright, Water north of canal.
 Lupton Wm. C., agent Adams Express Co., cor. Ohio and Market sts.
 Lydick Jacob, grocer, Lafayette north of Locust.
 Lyon Geo. F., with Bement & Co.
 McAnnetty P. A., conductor T. H. & R. Railroad.
 McClure Working Men's Institute Library, I. M. Brown, librarian.

McCoskey J. B., dealer in groceries and provisions, Wabash street bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 McDonnell E., physician and surgeon, cor. Fifth and Ohio.
 McDougal J., of Edsall, McDougal & Co.
 McEwan Robert, passenger conductor of T. H. & R. Railroad.
 McEVOY H. N., annual publisher of City Directory, office, R. H. Simpson & Cos.
 McFee John C., jr., telegraph mills.
 McGregor Alex., of McG. & Co.
 McGregor Robert, of McG. & Co.
 McGregor A. & Co., dealers in groceries and liquors.
 McGregor & Paddock, pork packers.
 McGuire A., proprietor of Eastern Hotel, Wabash-st. near Canal.
 McKeen B. & Co., slaughter house, Water south of Sheets.
 McKEEN SAMUEL, of Turner & McKeen.
 McKEEN & TOUSEY, BANKERS, No. 2 PHENIX ROW.
 McKEEN WM., of Turner & McKeen.
 McKEEN W. R., of McKeen & Tousey.
 McKoskey Paul K., county coroner.
 McLEAN & CRANE, attorneys and counselors at law and insurance and collecting agents.
 McLean Wm. E., attorney at law and insurance agent.
 Mack John, conductor; boards at Buntin's Hotel.
 Mack Samuel, clothier and dealer in gents' furnishing goods, north side of the square.
 Madison T. A., proprietor carpentry steam works, cor. First and Eagle, east of Canal.
 Mahan W. L., physician and surgeon, 13 Mechanics' Row.
 MANCOURT C. W., freight agent of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.
 Martin Eli, clock dealer, Eleventh cor. of Mulberry.
 Meier B., boarding, Fourth street, south of Cherry.
 Meininger, J. C., professor of music, 12 Mechanics Row.
 Merry Samuel, groceries and provisions, cor. Lafayette and Locust.
 MEYER JOHN D. & BRO., carriage and wagon makers and blacksmiths, Sixth, bet. Cherry and Walnut sts.
 Miller Lyman, constable, First, cor. Canal.
 MILLER A. R., daguerrean gallery and dealer in artists materials, No. 4 Warren block.
 Miller Luther, canal agent, cor. First and Linton.
 Milns H. D., superintendent cemetery.
 Minshall D. W., of Arnold & Co.
 Modesitt W. M. Rev., (Congregational,) res. Mulberry, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Moffatt B. B., attorney at law, office north side Wabash, west of Fourth st.
 Mogger Matthias, brewery, cor. Poplar and Canal sts.
 Molloy F. D., road master T. H. and St. L. R. R.
 Monninger Philip & Daniel, St. Charles Saloon and billiards, cor. Market and Cherry.
 Moore John E., painter and glazier, cor. Fifth and Cherry.
 MOORE WM. A., of Ross & Moore.
 Morris Timothy, conductor, Market, bet. Eagle and Chesnut.
 MORRIS A. B., ticket agent Terre Haute and Richmond railroad.
 Murphy James F., groceries and books, Fourth, bet. Ohio and Walnut.
 MURPHY JOHN D., dealer in groceries, books and fancy articles, Fourth st., bet. Ohio and Walnut.
 Murray D. P., dealer in boots and shoes, No. 4 Union st.
 Musselman Samuel, saddle and harness dealer, west side square.
 Myers & Priess, wholesale and retail bakery and confectionery, Second, bet. Walnut and Cherry sts.
 National Road House, Wabash st., near railroad depot, Charles Seaman proprietor.
 Naylor William, justice of the peace, east side of Fourth, south of Lafayette.
 Nelson Thomas H., attorney and counselor at law, office Phoenix Row.
 Nicoloy P., of Alschuler & Nicoloy.
 NIPPERT F. & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, WABASH, BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.
 Nippert F. & Bro., dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, north side square.
 Nippert August, of J. Nippert & Bro.
 Noble C. T., attorney at law, west side square.
 O'BOYLE & BURNETT, dealers in hides, leather and findings, Fourth st., two doors south of post office.
 O'Boyle J. H., of O'B. & Burnett.
 Oakey James, surveyor, Sixth, bet. Canal and railroad.
 Odd Fellows' Hall, Wabash, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
 Ohlenshlager George, butcher, Fifth, bet. Mulberry and Eagle.
 Ohm E., boots and shoes, Wabash, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.
 OLD AMERICA SALOON, Reiss & Kirchner, prop'rs., Market, bet. Cherry and Wabash sts.
 Old Eagle Hotel, Fred. Stichter, prop'r., cor. Market and Mulberry sts.
 Osborne M. A., circuit court prosecuting attorney.
 Paddock David, weigh master, with A. McGregor & Co.
 Paddock Samuel, of McGregor & Co.
 Pahmeyer J. H., dealer in groceries and provisions, Wabash st., bet. Eighth and Ninth.
 Pahmeyer Wm., grocer, Second st., south of Sheets.
 Parker John, traveling agent of Walker & Pinder.
 Parsons Thomas, physician, Seventh, near Oak.
 Patrick & Co., groceries and provisions, south side Wabash, east of Fifth.
 Patrick G. W., physician and surgeon, cor. Ohio and Sixth.
 Patrick James W., of Patrick & Co.
 PATRICK WM., house and sign painter and paper hanger, Wabash st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 Patterson C. Y., city mayor.
 Patterson S. M., cor. Eighth and Eagle.
 Peck E. W., dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, No. 1 Phoenix Row.
 PEDDIE CHARLES R., master machinist Terre Haute and Richmond railroad.
 Pence Allen, city alderman.
 PENCE ALLEN, wholesale and retail dealer in botanic and mineral medicines, Second st., south of public square.
 Perry Charles, (col.) hair dresser, Second, bet. Wabash and Cherry.
 Pettengill M., dep. sheriff, res. Ohio, near Rion.
 Phipps John M., physician and surgeon.
 Pierce Isaac N., attorney at law, office north side Wabash, east of Market.
 Pinder David, (Walter & Pinder.)
 PRAIRIE CITY BANK, NORTH SIDE SQUARE, SAMUEL S. EARLY PRESIDENT AND JOHN S. BEACH, CASHIER.
 PRAIRIE CITY LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, corner Market and Walnut streets, two doors south of Buntin's Hotel, Bell & Vanscoyoc proprietors.
 Price Silas, cooper, market between Oak and Wilson.
 POST OFFICE, B. H. CROMWELL POST MASTER, (Fourth between Wabash and Ohio.)
 POTTER S. H. & Co., wholesale and retail hardware and cutlery, No. 1 Warren Block.
 Potwin Anson C., of Potwin & Bush.
 Potwin & Bush, hardware dealers, Earle's Block, Main street.
 Quigley Richard, grocer, Ohio between First and Second.
 Quimby Abraham, grocer, cor. Blooming-ton road and Seventh street.
 Rafferty Bernard, baker and confectioner, Ohio between Second and Market.

Random James M., wagon maker, Ohio between Fourth and Fifth streets.
 Rankin David W., groceries, Fourth south of Canal.
 Rankin William, grocer and manufacturer of broom handles at Madison's machine shop, corner First and Eagle.
 Rea John W., billiards, &c., Corinthian Hall.
 Read Ezra, physician and surgeon, Seventh between Wabash and Ohio.
 Read Miss, dress maker, Wabash between Fifth and Sixth.
 Rector John, agent stage office.
 Reglean Peter, grocer and confectioner, south side public square.
 Reichert Christoph, boots and shoes, Wabash, between Fourth and Fifth streets.
 Reiman A. & E., dealers in groceries and provisions, Wabash street, between Eighth and Ninth.
 Reinhard John, office of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
 Reinhard Philip, professor commercial college, residence Fifth south of Wabash.
 Reisman William, (G. Kirkhoff & Co.)
 Reisman Max, proprietor Union House.
 REISS & KIRCHNER, proprietors Old America saloon, market between Cherry and Wabash streets.
 Richardson John B., jr., boards Buntin's Hotel.
 Ricketts George, bakery and grocery, Market between Cherry and Wabash streets.
 Riddell Joseph, physician, Wabash bet. Third and Fourth.
 RIPLEY & DANALDSON, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, FARRINGTON'S BLOCK, CORNER ROOM.
 RIPLEY G. F., of Ripley & Danaldson.
 Rive Philip, groceries and provisions Fourth between Wabash and Cherry.
 Robertson Mitchel, captain canal boat.
 Robinson Neal C., stage proprietor.
 Rockwell H. T., foreman W. B. Warren's packing house.
 ROSS C., PROPRIETOR OF THE TERRE HAUTE HOUSE.
 Ross H., dealer in dry goods and groceries, west side square.
 Ross John C. & Son, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, No. 1 Prairie City Block.
 ROSS & MOORE, STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHERRY BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
 ROSS WILLIAM, of Ross & Moore.
 Ross James, merchant, Mulberry east of Sixth.
 Ross Rea, dry goods and groceries, junction of Lafayette and Fourth.
 Rottman C. H., groceries, junction of Fifth and Lafayette.
 Rottman F. L., groceries and provisions, Wabash street between Fourth and Fifth.
 Rotz Henry, grocer, Market north of Canal.
 Ruggles Mrs. Jane, confectionery, east side of square.
 Ryce L. & Son, wholesale dealers in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, No. 2 Union Row.
 Ryce Wm. S., of L. Ryce & Son.
 SAGE W. H., baker, confectioner and dealer in fruits, toys, &c., Wabash, first door east of Prairie City Block.
 St. Charles Hall, corner Market and Cherry.
 St. Charles Restaurant, cor. Cherry and Market streets.
 St. John Rufus, saddler and harness maker, Second between Wabash and Ohio.
 St. John R., manufacturer and dealer in harness, saddles, trunks, bridles, &c., Second street, west side square.
 St. Vincent Academy, conducted by Sisters of Providence, corner Fifth and Walnut.
 Saltonstall Dudley G., office with H. B. Smith.
 Sanderson Perry, conductor.
 Sanderson Burton, conductor.
 Sayre John, justice of the peace, Walnut west of Fourth street.
 Schall Frederick, dealer in provisions, Sixth between Railroad and Locust.
 SCOTT & BOOTH, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. (see card.)
 SCOTT HARVEY D., of Scott & Booth.
 SCOTT JOHN, treasurer Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.
 Scott & Brothers, carriage and wagon makers, corner Fifth and Cherry.
 Scott James W., of Scott & Brothers.
 Scott George M., of Scott & Brothers.
 Scott R. L., of Scott & Brothers.
 Scudder John D., compositor Journal office.
 SCUDDER W. H., WHOLESALE CONFECTIONER, SECOND OPPOSITE STEWART HOUSE.
 Seaman Charles, proprietor National Road House, Wabash street, near Railroad depot.
 SEITZ JACOB, UNDERTAKER AND MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN FURNITURE, FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
 Severance & Sherburne, blacksmiths, Market street, between Cherry and Mulberry.
 Shaffer George W., sash, door and blinds, Wabash between Sixth and Seventh.
 Shaffer Wm., proprietor Wabash Hotel.

Shaley Frederick W., groceries, &c., cor. Eighth and Poplar.

Shannon O. W., of A. D. Williams & Co. Shannon Pat., city alderman.

SHANNON P., of Watson & Shannon.

Shaw James, clerk Prairie City Bank.

Shelper C. A. Rev., Methodist.

SHEWMAKER W., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, STEAM-BOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT, WAREHOUSE ON CANAL BASIN, COR. NINTH AND CHERRY.

Shuly F. W., groceries, provisions and wagon yard, cor. Eighth and Poplar.

Sibley Wallace, pump maker, Locust, bet. Sixth and Seventh.

Sibley Elisha, brick maker, First end.

Silverthorn John N., agent for Terre Haute book bindery and printing office.

SIMPSON R. H. & CO., PROPRIETORS TERRE HAUTE BOOK BINDERY FOURTH STREET, SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

Slaughter W. M., of Watkins & Slaughter. Slocum F. M., actor, boards Stewart House.

Smith J. F. & W. E., architects and builders, Wabash, cor. of Fourth.

Smith Scott, dealer in cigars, &c., between Market and Ohio.

Smith Charles, music teacher, Seventh, west of Canal.

Smith Lynden A., time keeper, and clerk machine shop, Terre Haute and R. Railroad.

Smith J. Allen, of G. F. & C. C. Smith.

Smith G. F. & C. C., dealers in stoves, holloware, plows, &c., Main st.

Smith S. B., dentist, Ohio st., bet. Third and Fourth sts.

SMITH ZENAS, MAGISTRATE, OFFICE WABASH ST., NEAR MARKET.

Smith G. W., manufacturer and dealer in cigars, east side public square.

Soule Moses, teacher.

SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA, COR. FOURTH AND WABASH STS., J. H. WILLIAMS PRESIDENT, AND T. S. WILLIAMS, CASHIER.

Sparks V. A., physician.

Sparks Samuel Rev., Baptist.

Sparks Mrs. P., milliner, Ohio, bet. Market and Fourth sts.

Spencer Samuel, physician, Market, bet. Swan and Oak.

Spencer W. G. Rev., Episcopal.

Sprague & McNutt, livery stable, Second st., north of the Stewart House.

Springer Charles, clothing, cor. Wabash and Fifth sts.

Stage Office, Market, south of Ohio.

Stanley F., hatter, No. 2 Prairie City Block, B. Sykes, agent.

Stark Jacob, saloon and wagon yard, Walnut, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts.

Stark Simpson, county commissioner.

Station House, Wm. P. Bennett proprietor, cor. Chesnut and Walnut.

Steed Benjamin H., foreman Early & Co.'s packing house.

Stevens D. E., boat builder, Market, south of Railroad.

Stephens, Judd & Co., manufacturers and dealers in saddlery, hardware, &c.

Stephenson J. D., physician and surgeon, cor. Third and Ohio sts.

Stephenson John G., physician and surgeon.

Steverson Francis, meat market, Market st., bet. Cherry and Walnut.

Stewart House, cor. Second and Main sts., J. W. Stewart, proprietor.

STEWART J. W., proprietor Stewart House, cor. Second and Main sts.

Stewart W. H., county sheriff.

Stiefel P. W., druggist.

Stichter Fred., proprietor Old Eagle Hotel, cor. Market and Mulberry sts.

Stiffens F. W. Rev., German Reformed.

Stine C. C., carpenter and joiner, Market, bet. Cherry and Wabash sts.

Stone Samuel, dealer in confectionery, ice-cream, &c., west side square.

Surrell Lemuel, boarding, Fifth, bet. Cherry and Wabash.

Swap J., house and sign painter and paper hanger, Cherry st., one door west of Fourth.

Sweet A. D., lumber merchant and intelligence office, cor. Cherry and Market streets.

Sykes B., (agent) hatter, No. 2, Prairie City Block.

Taylor & Brown, carpenters and builders, Bloomington Road, east of bridge.

Taylor E. G. Rev., Baptist.

Taylor & Rowson, dealers in Atwater's sewing machines, Wabash, bet. Market and Fourth.

Telegraph Mills, John C. McFee, proprietor, Lafayette, north of railroad.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, J. A. HILL, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT.

Terre Haute and Alton Telegraph Line, office Sixth, bet. Wabash and Ohio.

TERRE HAUTE BOOK BINDERY AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, R. H. SIMPSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, FOURTH ST., SOUTH OF POST OFFICE.

Terre Haute Foundry and Machine Shop, cor. First and Poplar sts.

TERRE HAUTE HOUSE, C. ROSE, PROPRIETOR, PERRY E. TUTTLE, MANAGER.

"WALTER'S" Furniture Rooms,

GILT MOULDING,

AND

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

Main Street, above Fifth, -

TERRE HAUTE,

INDIANA.

TERRE HAUTE JOURNAL OFFICE, AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING, G. F. COOKERLY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD, CHARLES WOOD, SECRETARY.

TERRE HAUTE UNION, I. M. BROWN, EDITOR, T. B. LONG ASSOCIATE EDITOR, MARKET, NORTH OF WABASH.

Thirlwell Wm., butcher, Market, bet. Wabash and Poplar.

Thomas D. B., architect, boards Buntin's Hotel.

Thompson J. C., physician and surgeon, Ohio, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.

Thompson R. L., proprietor Anchor steam flouring mill.

Thompson Richard W., attorney at law, Fourth and Wabash, second floor.

Thompson Samuel, boarding.

Tolbert James M., dealer in tobacco and cigars, Market st., bet. Cherry and Wabash.

Topping M. D. & Co., lumber merchants, Lafayette st., north of Canal.

Topping Melville D., (M. D. Topping & Co.)

Tousey & Hager, insurance agents, No. 2, Phoenix Row.

TOUSEY RALPH, of McKeen & Tousey.

Trindle Samuel, baggage master, Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Tuell, Brokaw & Co., dry goods, Wabash, bet. Market and Fourth.

Tuell & Usher, land dealers, Wabash, bet. Market and Fourth.

Tuller Owen, stage proprietor.

TURNER JAS. H., of Turner & McKeen.

TURNER & McKEEN, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, &c.; WAREHOUSE NEAR R. R. DEPOT, ON THE CANAL.

TUTTLE PERRY E., MANAGER TERRE HAUTE HOUSE.

Union House, Max Reisman, proprietor, Main bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Usher & Patterson, attorneys at law, Ohio bet. Market and Fourth sts.

Valentine & Co.'s fast freight line, J. G. Wasson, agent Wabash bet. Second and Market.

Van Brunt Wm., city marshal.

Van Ulzen Abram, (Azar & Van U.,) Cherry bet. Second and Third sts.

Voorhees & Hanna, attorneys at law.

Voorhees D. W., of Voorhees & Hanna.

Vaughn & Young, blacksmiths, Market bet. Walnut and Poplar sts.

WABASH DAILY AND WEEKLY EXPRESS AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, NORTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE; R. N. HUDSON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WABASH HOTEL, Wm. Shaffer, proprietor.

Wabash woolen factory, First-st., Geo. F. Ellis, proprietor.

Wagner Wm., monumental marble works, market bet. Walter and Poplar sts.

Wachter John, music teacher, cor. Seventh and Poplar.

WALTER J. C., DEALER IN FURNITURE, CHAIRS, GILT MOULDINGS AND BEDDING; WAREHOUSE ON MAIN ABOVE FIFTH-ST. (See card).

WALTER & PINDER, DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF MARBLE MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, FOURTH BETWEEN WABASH AND OHIO STS.

Warmoth I. S., mail agent; boards at Buntin's Hotel.

Warner C. R., manufacturer of chairs, furniture, looking glasses, &c., cor. Wabash and Eighth sts.

WARREN L. G., PRESIDENT BRANCH OF BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

WARREN J. F., DENTAL SURGEON, No. 12 NATIONAL HOTEL BUILDING.

Warren & Porterfield, dealers in groceries and provisions, north side square.

Warren W. B., pork packer.

Wasson John G., agent Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Wabash bet. Second and Third.

Wasson M. S., agent American Express Company, west side square.

Watkins & Slaughter, saddlers, harness and trunk manufacturers, No. 4 Prairie City buildings.

Watkins T. W., of Watkins & Slaughter.

Watson Edmund, carpenter, Sixth between Wabash and Cherry.

Watson D. W., gas and steam fitting, cor. third and Mulberry sts.

WATSON J. H., of Watson & Shannon.

WATSON & SHANNON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 2 PHOENIX ROW.
 Weiler & Co., dealers in ready made clothing, corner Main and Fourth streets.
 Weiss G., dealer in groceries, wines, liquors, etc., Main-st., No. 8 Mechanics' Row.
 Welch & Wright, carriage manufacturers, cor. Second and Walnut sts.
 Westfall Nelson, livery stable, Market, west side, bet. Ohio and Walnut.
 Westfall P. S., foreman *Wabash Express*.
 Whiden G. H., commission merchant and grocer, No. 3. Prairie City buildings.
 Whiler Gotlieb, foundryman, Twelfth near Railroad.
 WHIPPLE F. R., dealer in dry goods, boots, shoes and queensware, No. 3 Union Row.
 White James M., brass founder, cor. Fifth and Lafayette.
 White John L., master machinist Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad; office Fourth-st. north of Railroad.
 Wittenberg O., (S. H. Potter & Co.,) No. 1 Warren's Block.
 Wittenbrock Henry, grocer, Fifth-st. bet. Cherry and Mulberry.
 Whitworth & Isaacs, dealers in boots and shoes, No. 5 Union Row, Main-st.
 Whitworth S. M., of Whitworth & Isaacs.
 Wiley P. Rev., Methodist.
 Wilkins Andrew, county clerk; office in City Hall.
 Wilkins John E., deputy clerk.
 Williams & Co., carpenters and builders, Sixth bet. Wabash and Cherry sts.
 Williams H. D. & Co., pork packers.
 WILLIAMS J. H., PRESIDENT SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA.
 Williams M. W. & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, No. 2 Farmington Block.
 WILLIAMS F. S., CASHIER SOUTHERN BANK OF INDIANA.
 Wilson J. G. Rev., Presbyterian.
 Woelhe Charles, boot and shoe maker, Wabash-st., bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 Wolf John, grocer, Lafayette-st. between Sixth and Seventh.
 Wolf S. & Co., dealers in stoves, tin, copper and sheet iron ware, cor. Main and Fifth sts.
 Wolfe Peter W., dealer in glass, china and queensware, west side square.
 Wood J. A., physician, Ohio-st. between Seventh and Eighth.
 Wood Leonard, builder.
 Wood C. Odden, assistant general ticket agent T. H. & R. Railroad.
 WOOD CHARLES, secretary T. H. & R. Railroad.
 Woodmansee Solomon, carriage manufacturer, Wabash bet. First and Third.

Wright J. D., artist, Odd Fellows' Hall.
 Wright James D., distiller at A. McGregor & Co.
 Wurzebach John, dealer in cigars and tobacco, Wabash-st. bet. Sixth and Seventh.
 Wyeth Nelson, foreman blacksmith Eagle foundry.
 Wyeth & Barney, real estate and collecting agents, No. 14 National Block, Main-st.
 Wyeth M. L., of Wyeth & Barney, real estate and insurance agent, No. 14 National Block, Main-st.
 YATES J. C., manufacturer and dealer in hats, caps, furs and straw goods, north side of square.
 York Joseph, rope maker, Market street, south end, opposite grove.
 Young J. S., physician and surgeon, south side of square.
 Young Samuel M., (Vaughn & Young,) Market bet. Walnut & Poplar sts.
 Young Stephen J., physician, Seventh-st. bet. Wabash and Ohio.
 Zimmerman J., wholesale baker and confectioner, Main between Fourth and Fifth.
 ZOLEZZI JOS. A., SALESMAN AT THE FRENCH STORE, WABASH BET. FOURTH AND FIFTH.

TETERSBURGH,

A post office of Tipton county, situated 5 miles west Tipton the county seat. Population 50.

TEXAS,

A post office of Washington county.

THORNLEYSVILLE,

A post office of Boone county.

THORNTOWN,

A post village of Sugar Creek township, in the north-west part of Boone county, on the south bank of Sugar creek and west bank of Prairie creek, and on the line of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, 26 miles from Lafayette, 38 miles from Indianapolis, and 148 miles from Cincinnati, and 10 miles from Lebanon the county seat, was originally laid out by Cornelius Westfall. The original plat being 160 acres of the south east quarter of section thirty-five, township twenty north, of range two west. It was once one of the oldest and largest Indian towns in the

center of the Thorntown or Ten Mile Reservation, first settled by the whites in 1830. The grounds in the neighborhood were a favorite resort for the Indian hunter. There are yet remaining in their primitive state several Indian burying grounds in the vicinity. About 1812, there were several French trading houses established at this place. The first justices of the peace were Benjamin Sweney and James Van Eaton. The first merchant and post master was a Mr. Baldrige. The first attorney at law was Rufus A. Lockwood; and first hotel keeper, Isaac Morgan. It contains four churches, two Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, and one Christian, also an excellent academy, called the "Thorntown Academy," under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, John L. Smith, president. The faculty comprise able and efficient professors and instructors. There are several private schools, well conducted and well supported. Thorntown is beautifully situated, and the surrounding scenery is delightful, there being several beautiful groves in the vicinity. It has several stores of various kinds, two hotels, two or three flouring and saw mills, one tannery, two grain and produce ware houses. A large quantity of grain and produce is shipped from this place by railroad. There are no spirituous liquors sold at this place except strictly for mechanical or sacramental purposes. The inhabitants are a very moral and industrious people. It contains about twenty-five ministers of various denominations, and one lawyer. Population 1,500.

Alphabetical List of Professions, Trades, Etc.

ADAIR & LYONS, prop'rs. Lyons House.
 Adair & Lyons, stove and tin ware dealers.
 Adair & Lyons, livery stable.
 Allen, Waring & Co., dealers in dry goods and groceries.
 BEACH ANCH, dealer in groceries and provisions.
 Binford & Cosaud, ice cream saloon.
 Binford Jas. W., of Binford & Cosaud.
 Boner Alfred, prop'r. Hotel.
 Boner & Ashman, grain dealers.
 Boyd Alex. H., blacksmith.
 BOYD & BRAMER, physicians and surgeons.
 Boyd J. M., physician and surgeon.
 Brown Sam'l., blacksmith.
 Byman, Morris & Binford, grain dealers.
 Case C. G., gun smith.
 Cason Saul, of Patton, Cason & Moffitt.
 Choner C. A., prop'r. water, grist and saw mills.

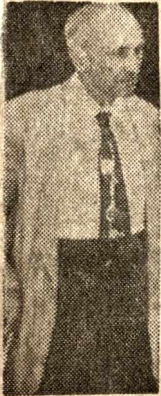
Coleman B. F., physician and surgeon.
 Coolman R. W., blacksmith.
 Condra John, brick maker.
 Cosaud R. H., of Binford & Cosaud.
 Cosaud Sam'l., grocer and confectioner.
 Cowan & Gaspen, blacksmiths.
 Cowan & Gaspen, wagon and carriage makers.
 Cravin Oliver, carpenter and builder.
 CURRY ISRAEL, of Davis and Curry.
 DAILY SAMUEL, POST MASTER.
 DAVIS & CURRY, GENERAL DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC..
 DAVIS JOSEPH, of Davis & Curry.
 Fielding G. W., watch maker.
 Fisher James, prop'r. water grist and saw mills.
 Gaspen Stephen, prop'r. tannery.
 GERHART J. & E., dealers in dry goods and groceries.
 GRIFFIN WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Gustin L., physician and surgeon.
 HALL'S HOTEL, D. W. HALL, PROP'R., COR. MARKET AND VINE.
 HALL D. W., DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF CABINET FURNITURE.
 HALL D. W., PROP'R. HALL'S HOTEL.
 HALL D. W., livery stable.
 Hamilton Wm., steam saw and flouring mills. (Boone county line.)
 Hann S. B., proprietor water saw mill.
 Hann S. B., proprietor steam and water flouring mill.
 Harper James, grocer and confectioner.
 Hunt W., dealer in stoves and tinware.
 Hutton J. H., picture gallery.
 Hutton & Sons, woolen goods manufacturers, and proprietors carding mills, etc.
 Jarrell L. D., blacksmith.
 JOHNSON JAS. & CO., druggists, booksellers and stationers.
 Johnson & Co., dealers in drugs, books, and stationery.
 Johnson Philip, blacksmith.
 Kellogg David, cooper.
 Kenworthy David, farmer.
 Kenworthy Allen, farmer.
 Kramer B., physician and surgeon.
 McDONALD M. M., WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER.
 McKinzie George, proprietor water grist and saw mill.
 Millikin A., saddle and harness maker.
 Millikin Wm., pump manufacturer.
 Moffitt Joshua, of Patton, Cason & Moffitt.
 Patton, Cason & Moffitt, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc.
 Patton J. W., of Patton, Carson & Moffitt.
 Pittman Wm., tailor.
 PELIRIN J. B., boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer.
 Rich Franklin, proprietor water saw mill.

TH, early
History (TH)

Land Office Letters Tell of The Beginning of Terre Haute

By A. R. Markle.

NEWLY INTRODUCED into the battle via correspondence, is John Gardinier, who, under Josiah Meigs, was the chief clerk at the General Land Office in Washington. Major Chunn, of course, was



A. R. MARKLE.

still commandant at the fort. John Badollet was the register at Vincennes in the land office, yet, but, newly mentioned is Mr. Samuel Gwathiney, who proved to be the register at the land office in Jeffersonville. For the first time Ezra Jones enters the picture, and it seems that he was one of the first county commissioners at Ft. Harrison, with descendants still living in Terre Haute, today.

Since both Markle and Chunn were men of great determination where the land in question was concerned, many men widely scattered over many miles had a say through the correspondence, the last series appearing here.

"General Land Office,
"1 August, 1816.

"Sir—Enclosed you have a copy of a letter from the Department of War, requesting that the location of Warrant No 16, in favor of Micah Wilder, a Canadian volunteer, may be suspended. Should it be presented for location, it will be advisable that you either detain it, or write on the face of it that this location has been prohibited by the Department of War; otherwise Wilder (who it seems was a deserter) may sell it to an innocent purchaser.

"I am humbly yours,
"Josiah Meigs,

"Sam'l Gwathiny, Esq.,
"Register Land Office,
"Jeffersonville."

But early in June of 1816, Caleb Hopkins, in a notice posted concerning the activities of Joseph Richardson, states that Micah Wilder has received the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars for 320 acres.

Once more the General Land Office receives and replies to Markle and Badollet in connection with Chunn's urge to remove Markle's competition for the fort.

"Fort Harrison,
"4 August, 1816.

"Sir—The instructions from the General Land Office of the 18th of June, has been duly read and attended to—two quarter sections that is in front of the Post which is a part of my selection for the

reserve and which had been appropriated for the use of the Post. Major Markle, one of the Canadian refugees, for the purpose of speculation pretends to say that he has located those two quarter sections and if he has made a location. I conceive from the President's Proclamation that it is illegal, but I do not believe that he has warrants to cover the two quarter sections, and what warrants he brought on with him were laid on mile sections, and he has agents out purchasing up warrants. He further pretends to say he will not lift them unless he can place them on a fraction which I am confident will be bid up at the sale to at least \$50 per acre, and I do conceive from the priority of the government towards him, he ought to be perfectly satisfied.

"I have marked out the reserve and as soon as it can be surveyed according to instructions it will be forwarded on. I have done the best in selecting the reserve and when the post is given up, the reserve will be of immense value to the government and I am in hopes if Markle has laid warrants on the two quarter sections in front of the Fort that you will not issue a patent for the land and I shall contend with him to the interest of the government unless otherwise ordered. The loss of these two quarter sections would lessen the value of the reserve immensely. I have the honor to be your humble and obedient servant in haste,

"JOHN T. CHUNN,
"B. Major, Commanding."

Taking no chances with his reserve, Chunn sent this inquiry on to Mr. Badollet within two days after the one to Meigs. At one and the same time his greediness seems both spiteful and selfish, and still had a ring of deep, true patriotism to it. His exact reason and plans were known only to himself.

"Fort Harrison.

"6 August, 1816.

"Dear Sir—I wish you to inform me by the next express whether Major Markle had the warrants to cover the land which he says he has located in front of the Fort or not, as it contains a part of my reserve which I considered appropriated for the use of the government before his warrants were laid. I am well informed that when he came on he had only the warrants and two of them were laid on Mill sites and the others were laid on the big field six miles from the Fort. The reserve I shall contend for the last whether he has warrants laid on any post or not. I will write to the commission of the General Land Office on the subject which will prevent him from obtaining a patent and the ground which he wishes to hold, I shall take possession of and pub-

lish it in Garrison Orders, and then I will try the strength of instructions, proclamations, rights, etc. In haste, I am your friend,

"J. T. CHUNN,
"Major Commanding.

"John Badollet,
"R.L.O., Vincennes."

In consequence to the letters this reply was sent on from Meigs to Badollet and Markle.

"General Land Office,
"15 August, 1816.
"Major Abraham Markle,
"Vincennes."

"Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 30th Inst., I have to observe that the Canadian Volunteers

were authorized to locate on UN-APPROPRIATED LANDS. Fort Harrison and the lands around it were appropriated for military purposes—the Register was ignorant of the fact and permitted you to locate in that vicinity, and he will allow you to change your locations of the warrants you have thus erroneously located, but the law requires the locations be made in quarter sections, consequently you cannot have fraction twenty-one. I am,

J. MEIGS,"

"15 August, 1816.

"John Badollet, Esq.,
"Register, Vincennes."

"Sir—Enclosed you have an open letter to Major Markle, relative to his locating on lands appropriated for military purposes. You will read it, deliver it on to him, and permit him to change his locations. I am Honorably,

"J. MEIGS, Honorably."

Thus, Markle was refused both locations he wanted so badly, but he was far from giving up his wish and dreams because of one loss. There is always more than one way if there is a strong heart to fight. And Markle had already proved that his was a very strong heart.

Among the more brash, somewhat spiteful letters this one was found giving a very clear picture of the surroundings and hardships of the Territory, as described by a father to his son, in Otter Creek, Hardin County, Kentucky.

"Fort Harrison.

"August 10, 1816.

"My Dear Son—After journeying through an extensive wilderness interposed with fertile fields and pleasant valleys, I arrived at this exquisitely beautiful prairie on the 8th instance where I found our little separated flock in good health and spirits. Our corn is tolerantly good, new comers from the northward are quite sickly with the fever. Many looking for land in this part of the country, but I think we shall have a chance with them.

"I went to the Muskatauck after our horses, did not find or hear anything of them, I conclude the Indians have got them.

"You will inform Mr. Wilson that I wish him to get a plow share made for me as talked of.

Community Affairs File

Tell Mr. O. Jones that I made inquiry after pork and learned there was not enough to spare in that quarter for the newcomers.

"It is well that we did not move in the hot season of the year for all those who have been on the water are almost invariably sick, some die, others healthy. I add my constant solicitude for your welfare.

EZRA JONES."

This letter finally was received by Major Chunn at Fort Harrison, from Mr. Meigs, thus verifying his victory over Markle, on both the Fort and fraction twenty-one locations that he had laid.

"27 August, 1816.

"Sir—Your letter of the 4th instance to the chief clerk has been received and patents will not be issued on any locations made on lands reserved for military purposes. The Register of the Land Office at Vincennes and Major Markle have been so informed. I am honorably,

"JOSIAH MEIGS.

"Major Chunn,
"Fort Harrison."

The widow of Adam Chrysler (Christler) held warrants for land in the Indiana Territory through the service of her husband as a Canadian Volunteer, but from this following certificate, there seems to be an indication that the warrants were not just handed out on the word of persons without some kind of proof.

"I certify that Adam Chrysler (Christler) was a volunteer in the service of the United States in the campaign of 1813, was taken prisoner by the British previous to his being enrolled, tried for high treason, condemned, and executed in the year of 1814. Said Chrysler (Christler) served without fee or reward.

"ELEAXIUS DAGGATT,
"Late Lt. U. S. Volunteers."

"29 October, 1816.

"State of New York,
"County of Niagara.

"Personally appeared before me Bates Cooke, one of the public notaries in and for the said state, Lieutenant Eleaxius Daggett, and acknowledged the above certificate to be his true and voluntary act.

"In testimony whereof I have unto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 29th day of October, 1816.

"BATES COOKE.
"Public Notary."

There are no more letters for the year of 1816, and this one following was not written until late in the year of 1817 and it is more of a notice and aid to Markle for the recovery of some land through grants that were misused by another of his party the year before.

"April 14, 1817.

CONTINUED —

"By virtue of the premises herein before described and on the non-preformance, conveyance, assignment delivery, or payment thereof, to sue for recovery and receive same, and on the discharge and performance thereof by the said Joseph Richardson, to give sufficient releases and discharges thereof, and one or more attorney or attorneys under him to constitute and whatever the said Abraham Markle of his attorney or attorneys shall lawfully do in the premises. I, the said Caleb Hopkins, do hereby allow and confirm and covenant with the said Markle, that I will not receive monies, profits or said lands from the said Richardson, by virtue of the premises aforesaid neither shall or will I release or discharge the same or any part thereof but will own and allow all lawful proceedings for the recovery thereof. He, the said Abraham Markle, saving me the hardship of and from any costs that may happen thereby.

"In witness whereof, I, the said Caleb Hopkins, have hereunto set my hand a seal, this fourteenth day of April in the year of our

Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventeen.

"CALEB HOPKINS."

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us: Calvin Pepper, Peter Allen."

The following account of the death of Ezra Jones as written to Markle by Doctor Septer Patrick is the last in this series of actual correspondence that are in the possession of the writer of this article.

Doctor S. Patrick, being mentioned for the first time, can correctly be identified as one of the very early physicians who built a large brick house at the northeast corner of Second and Mulberry, which was a prominent boarding house for a long time. This house became, before its demolition, the first home of St. Anthony's Hospital.

Septer Patrick was among those who left here with a rather large party for the gold mines of California crossing the Missouri River and through the mountains, but evidently was not satisfied with the prospect of wealth or other circumstances for he returned from California in a very few months and began to practice medicine.

He eventually became a flat boat skipper on the Mississippi River. "Merom,

"Feb. 27, 1825.

"Dear Sir—The melancholy duty has devolved upon me of informing you of the death of E. Jones. He died on board the steamboat, Caledonia, on his passage from Natchez up on Monday night the 21st Inst. soon after we came into the Ohio. I had his remains brought to Evansville and there decently interred on Wednesday the 23rd. He was very weak and feeble when he got on board at Natchez—but from the state of his

mind and his great anxiety to undertake the journey home at that time he might have the advantage of my assistance in nursing him; on his passage, was a great inducement to him, and, Abraham, for his undertaking it although it was thought doubtful as to the event. The prospect was much against his recovery by remaining there—therefore could hazard but little in the attempt at returning home. He gradually failed on his passage up as he had done the first days I had been with him at Natchez.

"He had every assistance and attention and all the comforts of life that could be rendered a man in his situation or in fact in almost any other—I considered his disease to be an enlargement and obstruction of the spleen and liver—he was attacked with a severe cough and great difficulty of breathing. His baggage I have got on as far as this place, and shall send it with the team to Terrhaut, to Linton & Collett, if the creeks do not stop him. In case they should it will be left with mine at Judge Carruthers in Merom. I shall have it taken to Yorke with mine and forward it as soon as possible. It consists of his trunk of clothing—blanket—and jugg—his hat could not be found when we left the steamboat, his other things I believe are all safe. He had \$37 in money when he started, I paid his passage, funeral and incidental expenses and the teamster for bringing his things from Evansville to Terrhaut and have a balance in my hands left of 8 or 9 dollars, which I will forward with the key to his trunk to you or his friends by the first opportunity. I would have sent both by the teamster if there had been any certainty of his being able to get through to Terrhaut. I wrote from Evansville, too, Abraham, assuring you of his health and that he could call upon Mr. Warner of that place and ascertain the place and manner of his burial. I put a board at his head with the initials of his name upon it that no mistake should occur in case any of his friends should wish to find his grave. I endeavored to discharge my duty towards him as a friend when living and as a friend who say him decently interred when dead. I am with much respect—yours,

"DR. S. PATRICK.

"I find the creek is high therefore have taken Mr. Jones' things out here and shall forward them as soon as possible."

T. H. early
REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

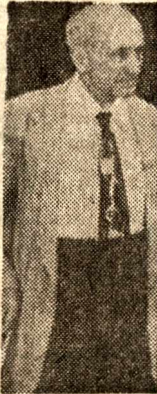
VIGO COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

June 3, 1816,
Vincennes.

A Town Is Born; Historic Events Which Transpired At Ft. Harrison

By A. R. Markle.

JOSIAH MEIGS was in charge of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., in 1812, and he was concerned not only with Indiana, but all other portions of the nation where lands were being sold or prepared for settlement.



A. R. MARKLE.

John Badollet was in charge of the Vincennes Land Office for some years before 1816, and was still there at the time of the removal of the office for the establishment of the Terre Haute Land Office. The latter office was in the charge of Ambrose Whitlock, and he went with this office when it was removed to Crawfordsville.

John T. Chunn was a major in the War of 1812, and came here after the close of the war to become the commandant at Fort Harrison and was still here until his transfer to Detroit in 1820, when Fort Harrison was decommissioned.

Lambert and Dickson were contractors supplying beef and other materials for issue to the Indians at the fort. About 1821 they built a mill on Honey Creek near the point where the First Street road crosses it.

When Badollet received a copy of the Act, he was doubtful for his own compensation for any services he might render in the registering of the warrants of the Volunteers. Under the rules established for the Land Office the Register was entitled to one per cent of the money received for the sales of lands in his office.

Payments Fixed.

As the Volunteers did not pay anything, there was no compensation that would be due him, and so, he wrote on April 7th to Meigs, as follows:

"Land Office, Vincennes,
April 7, 1816.

"Sir:

"The expression 'locate' made use of in the Act relative to the Canadian Volunteers may possibly be susceptible of two interpretations. Does it mean 'purchase,' or 'select,' or in other words, does the law intend to place the persons alluded to in the Act on the same footing with other purchasers, except as to the mode of payments

(which in one case is made in money and might in the other be made in warrants from the War Office) or to give them the exclusive privilege of making their choice previous to the public sales and to sweep the best lands without competition?

"This question excited both interest and discontent in this district, and however clear of ambiguity the term used in the Act may appear in this office, the necessity of the point being settled for the sake of uniformity is sufficiently obvious.

"Another question, though of minor importance, presents itself. The Register is by law entitled to a commission of one per cent on monies received: In the case under view no money will be actually paid, and the law alluded to is silent about the commission. Is that officer entitled or not to the customary compensation in the present case and can the Act be understood to mean that the burden of his labor shall be increased and its reward lessened? Your decision on these points is respectfully solicited.

"I am respectfully, Sir

"Your most obedient servant,

"JOHN BADOLLET."

As it required nearly four weeks for his letter to reach Washington, Meigs replied:

"General Land Office,
3rd May 1816.

"Sir:

"In reply to your letter of the 7th Instance, the Canadian Volunteers, may under the Act of the 7th Instance, select any lands in the Indiana Territory, not excepted in the said Act, and as you say sweep the best lands without any competition.

"It will not be necessary for you to enter their lands in your books in the manner you do lands that are sold; it will be sufficient to insert on the map upon each tract located the name of the warrantee or his representative and to keep a register of the warrants, their assignees and location. The warrants must be surrendered at the issue of location, the signature of the Secretary of War must be cancelled, by cutting it, the location must be endorsed on the back of the warrant, and signed by the warrantee or his legal representative, who should also sign the location in your register of locations.

"You will transient the warrants with the assignees' power of attorney (when there are any) to this office, patents will then be issued and sent to your office for the parties. You will receive herewith a

proclamation of the President of the United States, prescribing the time and mode of locating the warrants, those that do not appear on the day appointed may be located afterwards and if two or more are presented at the same time, the priority may be determined by lot. I have directed that the proclamation shall be published forthwith in all newspapers which publish the laws of the United States.

"A reasonable compensation will doubtless be allowed for your services in relation to the warrants.

"I am honorably yours,

"JOSIAH MEIGS.

"John Badollet, Esq.

Register, Land Office
Vincennes."

Major Chunn, Commandant at Fort Harrison, wrote to William H. Crawford, Secretary of War. The following is quoted from the original letter:

"26 May 1816

Fort Harrison.

"The Honorable:

"William H. Crawford—

"In addressing myself directly to your department I consider the short time remaining to act on a subject of importance and the consequences that might result from a want of timely information. This Fort is advantageously situated on the Wabash, only eighteen miles from the present boundary, has been lately rebuilt, and is now in a complete state of repair with excellent buildings and accommodations for two companies on the best site for a Garrison within our line.

Sale of Public Lands.

"The sale of the public land, I am informed, will take place in September, and should the President withhold instructions this fraction of land will unquestionably be sold; it affords the most desirable situation for a town in this part of the country and will be sought after by speculators for that purpose. Inasmuch as this post may remain indispensable for some years to come and the fraction of land on which it is placed will increase in value beyond all comparison, the President will by instructing the Register and Receiver who records the sales Act what in his wisdom he may think proper. So, Sir, I remain respectfully, your obedient servant.

"JOHN T. CHUNN

B. Major Comm.
Fort Harrison."

With President Madison's proclamation opening the Territory to the Canadian Volunteers and the office officially opened on June 3rd, Major Abraham Markle presented has warrants and entered the site of his mill on Otter Creek.

On that same day he wrote to Meigs in connection with the refusal he received to locating on the site of Fort Harrison.

"Sir:

"I have this day presented my warrant for location at the land office this plan and although I have made some location, yet I have been prevented from locating on any land that touches the river, in consequence of the fractions on which the Commissioner will not allow me to locate. Speculative opinions have operated against me, and although the law grants any land in the territory not otherwise appropriated, to the Canadian Volunteers, except salt springs, lead mines, and the lands adjacent, tracts for the use thereof, and Sec. 16 in every township and your instructions say the Canadians have a right to locate on any land not excepted in the Act.

Enlarge Fort Site.

"I offered to put 2 quarter sections on the fractions on which Fort Harrison stands, which contains only 192 acres and nine and the receipts for two quarter sections all in I have located the land adjacent to the fractions and have reserved warrants to locate the same which I might at this time locate on valuable land, my friends from New York as well as Canada are disappointed as they from New York could have built immediately.

"My object was to have a town, the people of this place approve it. I beg your interference and hope you deem it proper and you will instruct the Commissioner to allow me to locate at Fort Harrison as in that my friends and myself may have some plan of deposit on the river. Will you do me the honor to let me hear from you on this subject?

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"ABRAHAM MARKLE.

"Honorable Josiah Meigs."

A Town Is Born.

Confirming this letter, Badollet wrote June 5th as follows to Meigs:

"Land Office, Vincennes
June 5, 1816.

"Sir:

"Your letter enclosing the proclamation of the President relative to the Canadian Volunteers has been received.

"On the first Monday of the present month Mr. Abraham Markle appeared in this office and to my great surprise declared his intention of locating some warrants on fraction sections. Finding that your letter contained nothing peculiarly relative to the proper construction of the Act of Congress—granting bounties in land and extra pay to the Canadian Volunteers, I was under the necessity of deciding myself on the reasonableness of the applicant's pretensions, and after mature reflections, I was induced by the following considerations to reject his claim:

"Congress, by the use of the words 'Quarter Sections' appears to have intended the exclusion of fractions, the contents of which are in the plats transmitted to this office, expressed by one single number, although one or more entire quarters may be found therein, and it is impossible to know the value of the residue, if one or more quarters were disposed of.

"By an Act of Congress approved February 20, 1812 (which I sought for in vain in this place) a right of preemption (?) was granted to certain settlers on the lands of the United States in the districts west of this, which Act, if I mistake not, limits those rights to quarter sections. The question then arose whether settlers on fractions were entitled to the benefit of the said Act and was submitted to your predecessor by the Receiver and Register of Shawneetown District. His answer which not being within my reach, I cannot literally quote but to which I beg leave to refer you, was in the negative, and the impression is strong on my mind, that he considered fractions as property of the United States of a peculiar nature, under the special directions of the Secretary

of the Treasury, who has the classing of them . . . no Act of Congress affecting the lands of the United States could possibly reach them unless they were expressly . . . named therein, etc. This doctrine laid down by Mr. Tiffen appears to me perfectly applicable to the case under consideration.

"Some quarters contain less, and some more, than 160 acres, the quantity to which the warrantee is entitled being definite, can the Register legally prevent the location of such quantities as containing more or less than the quantity of 160 acres would, when added together fall short of or exceed the precise number mentioned in the warrants?

"Can the Tract wherein is situated a military post be located or sold? The above is respectfully submitted.

"I am very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,
"JOHN BADOLLET."

About Eighteen-Fifty Terre Haute Experienced Lively Building Boom

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE
By A. R. Markle.

FEB 29 1948

This material is taken from City and County records, city directories and old newspapers in the Fairbanks Library and other similar locations and from City, County and State histories carefully checked for verification.

The building now known as the Indois Hotel was erected by John D. Early about 1844 and was used under many names as a hotel. In 1854 the upper floor was added and it became the first four-story building in Terre Haute. The rear rooms fronting on Second street were added at the same time.

The Rose building which stood at the northwest corner of Second and Ohio was built by Chauncey Rose before 1834 when the branch of the State Bank was organized in it in that year. The Southern Bank of Indiana was also opened in this building as was the Prairie City Bank. It was razed for the erection of the present City Hall.

On the south side of Ohio still stands the building erected by Dr. Allen Pence about 1850 and occupied by him as a drug store on the first floor. A large hall on the upper floor was the home of the Terre Haute Spiritualist Society for many years. The building known as Memorial Hall was built by the branch of the State Bank and first occupied by them in 1836 immediately on completion. On the corner east of it stood the Scott building erected by Lucius H. Scott in 1824.

It was said to have been the first brick building in Terre Haute, but the Gilman office is generally accepted to have preceded it by a year. On the corner diagonally across Ohio street stands the building used from 1867 to 1887 as the Vigo county court house. It succeeded the town hall that burned

in 1864. It was built in 1854 jointly by the city and county and after the fire the county bought the half interest of the city in the lot.

The Old Hotels.

In the square south of Ohio on the east side of Third stood a hotel named at various times: Levy's, Weddings, Buntin, Stunkard and Peyton. Erected about 1847 by Judge R. H. Wedding, it was first operated by Louis Levy as our "City Hotel," sold to T. C. Buntin in 1854, who added to it and it was operated by others until its demolition in 1938.

On the northwest corner of First and Ohio stands what is left of the old Clark House. Demas Deming, the elder, sold the two lots of James S. Clarke for \$3,500 in 1849, which seems to indicate there was a house on the property at the time. In 1861 Clarke sold it to John M. Chapman for \$7,000. Chapman lost it on a judgment and the sheriff sold it to Jacob and George Butz for \$1,474.23 at public sale. In 1865 it was sold to Dodds, Mann and Duffey and in 1867 it was sold for \$13,000 at the height of its prosperity. It finally passed to Robert P. Davis in 1889, by which time it had become a wagon yard for the country trade.

The remains of the Stewart House are now used as an auto supply house on Second north of Wabash. Opened by Matthew Stewart in 1833 as the Terre Haute Hotel, it was long the popular hotel of Terre Haute. Stewart died in 1845 and the hotel was run by several others afterward. In the early 70's P. J. Ryan began business there as an undertaker and liveryman. The former occupation moved to the room now used by Leonard Quinlan as a seed store on Wabash. The National House was built by John B.

Ludowiel in 1853. It stood at the southwest corner of Sixth and Wabash, extending to the alley. From Sixth to Fifth on Wabash the entire block was built as one structure by the several owners and part of it still stands as originally built but with many alterations made in the past 60 years.

Building Boom of the Fifties.

At the northeast corner of First and Wabash is a large building erected in 1851 and first used by George W. Bement for his wholesale grocery business. In 1867 he removed to the present location of Silverstin Bros. and in the old building was succeeded by Baurmeister & Busch in the same line of business. A few years later the latter firm moved out leaving the old building with a record of over 90 years with but one occupancy under but two firms. The Warren Block on the south side of Wabash west of Fourth was opened to tenants in 1853 with the Southern Bank on the corner. In 1858 the bank moved to their new building at the southeast corner and were succeeded by Edsall & Co., the predecessors of the Root store. Next to the bank, while in the Warren Block, was Dr. Mahan. At the corner of the alley S. H. Potter had a hardware store and two doors east, where the Savoy theater is now, was the store of F. T. Hulman in his second location. In the rear of this block on Fourth was the Post Office in a building erected especially for the purpose and over it was the printing plant of the Terre Haute Journal.

On the evening of Oct. 21, 1861, soldiers from Camp Vigo at the old Fair Grounds on North Seventh, invaded the plant and destroyed everything in it. Type, paper, broken parts of the presses and the office furniture were thrown into the street. Seldom has Terre Haute seen such destruction by a mob as on this occasion. Incidentally, Col. Cookerly was a democrat and opposed to the war.

(To Be Continued.)

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

History (T H)

Community Affairs File

History Of Terre Haute

VIGO COUNTY NAMED IN HONOR OF FRANCIS VIGO

In preparing a progress and patriotic edition for Terre Haute and Vigo County, a brief biography of the man for whom our county was named should occupy prominent space in our edition.

Few people of Terre Haute and Vigo County can realize the high character of Francis Vigo and the hardships he went through in serving to the utmost our United States.

He is forever identified with the history of the Wabash Valley.

Who so ever attempts to gain an understanding of the history of the Northwest territory and particularly that part pertaining to the country lying above the Wabash from the Ohio to Lafayette, must know the story of Francis Vigo, for it was he who financed the campaign of George Rogers Clark and thereby made possible the expedition which resulted in this great empire being added to the Union of the States.

Col. Vigo's story is a pathetic one because he died in penury as a result of his sacrifices, the government having failed to repay his loan until long after he was dead.

As a boy, Francis Vigo served in a Spanish regiment, went to Havana then to New Orleans, then left the services and became an Indian trader for some New Orleans capitalist.

He made his way to St. Louis
(Continued from Page 3)

History Terre Haute

(Continued From Page One)

and engaged in the fur trade for himself. Traveling and trading with the Indians east and west of the Mississippi, he studied the character of the Indians. They believed in him for he never lied to them.

Col. Francis Vigo was a native of the Kingdom of Sardinia; was born in 1740 and was very poor while living in Sardinia. He died at the age of 96, on March 22, 1836 in a miserable shack in the city of Vincennes, Ind.

Like Lafayette he came to this country when the country needed him; when this country was poor, he gave without asking, when this nation had grown rich it allowed Vigo, old and childless, to die with out aid.

Vigo died alone but not forgotten for he had achieved immortality in the hearts of his countrymen and especially by the hundreds of thousands who live in what was once the Northwest territory.

Col. Francis Vigo was to the claiming of the Northwest territory what Governor Morris was to the Revolutionary war.

Today, at this belated date, the people of Terre Haute and Vigo county will remember the rich contributions that Col Vigo gave to the United States and to the county that bears his name.

Paul Dresser, composer of "On the Banks of the Wabash," and a half hundred other songs, was born April 23, 1857, on Walnut St. The house still stands, it is a block and a half from the Wabash river.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

ALL AMERICAN FREE PRESS
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944

Sunday, January 4, 1953.

Location of Terre Haute Gave President James Madison Busy Time

By A. R. Markle.

OF THE TOWN of Terre Haute it must truly be said it started from scratch.

Back of the idea was Major Abraham Markle who with a party on horseback came from Ontario County, New York, in the late summer of 1815 to look over the land with an idea of settlement.

Most of this party were natives of the United States who had been attracted by cheap land to be had in the Niagara Peninsula. These lands with Lake Erie on the south and Lake Ontario on the north had in addition to their fertility, a climate tempered by the open water which was most attractive. These were owned by the Loyalists who had been driven from their homes in the Hudson Valley in the stormy days of the Revolutionary War.

The crown had granted to these fugitives, in recompense for their losses, extensive lots of land. But to these people many of whom were professional men, judges, ministers and wealthy aristocrats free land meant nothing, while to the small farmers without capital they were very ready to part with much of the land to those from across the land who came with ready money.

The Newcomers.

Some of these men held far different views from these Loyalists who had suffered so grievously in their former homes. Small wonder then that the newcomers soon exerted a political power strongly opposed to those who still held allegiance to the British Crown. More than one Canadian historian had commented bitterly on the dissident party in the House which at one time succeeded by a majority of two in preventing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

The leaders of the opposition party were repeatedly arrested for seditious remarks on the floor of the Assembly and just as repeatedly acquitted by a jury of their neighbors.

Finally John Beverly Robinson, the attorney general, called on the sheriff to "arrest those whose remarks were capable evidence of sedition and transport them down the river for trial."

One historian states that he could find no record of the names or numbers of those thus transported for trial, but among them was Abraham Markle, a member of the Assembly, who escaped from his captors, crossed the river and joined the American Army. Many others to escape such arrest crossed to the states and joined the Army where they were known as the "Canadian Volunteers."

The New Detachment.

Markle became a captain and was later promoted to major under Joseph Willcocks who was lieutenant colonel. Willcocks was killed at Fort Erie and Markle succeeded to the command.

At no time was this a very large force but being property owners and residents of upper Canada they were valuable assistants to the New York troops and the regular Army which was attempting the invasion and conquest of Canada.

The best estimate of their number does not exceed 240, and their losses were very heavy. Many were captured and executed as traitors and all of them lost their property by confiscation under two acts of the Assembly. One of these acts classed the rebels as traitors and their property taken under that act. Many others lost their property through an act which provided for taking the property of those "who left the province without license."

It is a rather astonishing fact that Markle's property was taken under this second act for he should certainly have been classed as a traitor though he certainly crossed the river "without a license."

With the close of the war these men were left without even their pay and in many cases their families were still in Canada and so it came about in the late summer the party of these refugees came out to Indiana, looked over the land and returned to New York to establish a plan whereby they could start a new life in the new territory.

The Birth of the Plan.

Three men who led in this movement were Major Markle, himself the loser of valuable property in Canada, Joseph Richardson, who had already sold his New York property in anticipation of his removal to the far west and Caleb Hopkins, a comparatively wealthy man and political importance, being at the time a member of the New York Legislature, set about securing signatures to a petition to Congress for grants of land in Indiana Territory.

In pursuance of such a plan, Major Markle started for Washington in February 6, 1816, and on the 12th of February he wrote to Hopkins from "Chamberstown" (now Chambersburg, Pa.), "I am on my way to the city of Washington where I will arrive in two days." In this letter he explained that he expected to be in Washington only a short time and March 5, would be on his way "to the Genesee" and a few days later would see Mr. Hopkins on business "of the greatest importance to both you and myself."

From a contemporary newspaper, the Niles Register, we know that there was presented to Congress in the last week of February, "the memorial of Abraham Markle, Gideon Frisbie and their associates," which recited the circumstances which they faced when the United States declared war on Canada. Their problem was whether their allegiance should be to the country of their adoption or of their birth. The latter being their choice, they must at the risk of the sacrifice of their property or of their lives. Once the decision was made there was no turning back.

They joined the American Forces under Lt. Colonel Willcocks and fought, bled and many lost their lives in the cause of the United States. They, therefore, asked that they be granted lands in proportion to their losses "in the newly-opened territory of Indiana, lately acquired from the Indians by General Harrison."

The Action of Congress.

Bitter opposition to their plan came from the New England states which had from the first been opposed to the war. They had suffered heavy losses due to the blockade by the British Navy, some of their ports had been damaged, some of their shipping confiscated, and many of their sailors either in prison or pressed into service by the Crown.

The eventual result was the passage by Congress of an act of March 5, which granted land to these men in proportion to their service plus three months military pay.

The large proportion of these volunteers were glad to get any price for the lands which were to be granted to them. The additional pay could have been of no higher value than \$25.00 and they were ready sellers of their rights to the land.

Major Markle did not leave Washington as early as he had expected and in April he wrote Hopkins that it was fortunate that he had been delayed for the procedure of granting the warrants for the land with the proofs of service and citizenship must be had and he gave Hopkins instructions as to the proper form these papers should take.

The act provided that the President should proclaim the date on which these warrants could be laid and also the dates on which the general public could apply for purchase of the lands they wished to buy.

President Madison at first intended that the purchase date be within a few weeks after the opening to the volunteers but Markle had persuaded him to issue his proclamations on the first Monday in June to the Volunteers and on the second Monday in September for the purchasers.

He implored Hopkins to make haste in securing the assignments of the land warrant to these three associates and "for God's sake keep this secret." Naturally as soon as the news got out of the value of these assignments the price would soar.

Richardson, having sold his property, was able to buy up a number of these claims for himself though he wrote Hopkins a few weeks later that he had called at Hopkins house and "not finding you at home and knowing the urgency of the matter, I have gone on and obtained the assignment" of three of the volunteers whom he named and he added "in the expense and profits you and I and Major Markle will equally share."

Came the Day.

On the first Monday in June, being the 3rd of the month, the registrar wrote, "Major Markle appeared in my office with land warrant No. 1 and expressed his intention of laying three quarter sections on the site of Fort Harrison which was clearly not exempted from the lands named in the act."

In this dilemma the registrar fell back on the decision made by the General Land Office in the Kaskaskia lands in which land warrants could only be used in quarter section or multiples thereof. Major Markle was entitled under the act to 800 acres and his first desire was evidence by a location on Otter Creek which he had marked on a crude map which he had made the previous year from the surveyor's map at Vincennes.

This was the rock bottom mill site on which within a month he started to build his mill. On the next day he wrote the land office protesting the action of the registrar at Vincennes because he had selected the site of Fort Harrison where he "had planned to build a town." The people of this town, Vincennes, were opposed to such a plan.

In place of this fractional section on which the fort stood, he laid his warrants across the section line which is now Seventh street for a mile and half north of Maple avenue. Its eastern border being the present Thirteenth street.

Major Chunn, in charge of the fort, was also strongly opposed to this plan as it was the most logical site for a town and at the coming sale might bring as much as \$25.00 an acre.

His anticipated location being refused him he went on with other entries for some of his associates and friends and waited for the opening of the sale in September.

He wrote the land office that if they decided to hold the site of the fort he would accept "the Ter Hout section."

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SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1946.

How The Site of Terre Haute Was Secured From French And Indians

By A. R. Markle.

ONE hundred and thirty years ago today, there was not an acre of land in the entire Harrison Purchase owned by a white man. To Christmas Dazney, a son of a French trapper and an Indian of the Wea tribe, there was given a tract of six sections in Parke county, known as the Dazney Reserve, from which Reserve township took its name. All other lands in the present Vigo county were government lands.

On Monday, June 3, there appeared at the land office in Vincennes, Maj. Abraham Markle, who entered 2,880 acres, in or adjacent to the present Harrison township. His first choice was the half-section on which he built his mill, and next to that in his mind was the site of Fort Harrison, a fractional section lying along the river containing less than the 480 acres to which he was still entitled under Land Warrant No. 1 of the Canadian Volunteers Act of March 5, 1816, but for which he offered to surrender his warrant.

Refused the right of entry by the Register of the Land Office, he chose the three-quarter sections lying between the present Seventh and Thirteenth streets and running north from Maple avenue for a mile and a half. He wrote the commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington "my purpose is to build a town."

Just south of this tract, between Seventh and Thirteenth he entered in the name of Silas Fosgit, the land between Maple avenue and Eighth street and under the same warrant a quarter section bordered on the north by Haythorn avenue between Fruitridge and the township line.

Some Early Names.

In the name of Robert Huggins, he entered three-quarters of the section south of this, lying between the Fort Harrison road and Maple avenue, the exception being the quarter section lying between Fruitridge and the township line on the south. Three miles south of the latter tract, between Poplar and Hulman, the township line and what would be Thirtieth street, he entered the north half on the section in the name of Jacob Lane and the south half of his brother, Peter Lane.

In the name of Eliza McMillan, widow of a former member of his command, he entered the half section bordered on the south by Margaret

avenue and extending from Nineteenth to Thirtieth and including the early cemetery known as "Lone Tree," now Grandview and the new Commercial Solvents plant. His last entry, in the name of his son Abraham, was a half section lying across Margaret avenue from the last named entry. These were the first lands owned by any white man in Vigo county, or in all the nearly three million acres bought by Harrison in September, 1809.

On July 8 Henry H. Follett entered the land between Seventh and Thirteenth, Poplar, and Locust, which became later the source of great wealth to Chauncey Rose. Bought for \$3,300 at the foreclosure by Frederick Rapp of Ned Harmony on the mortgage given by Major Markle in 1833, after Markle's death seven years before, the Prairie House was the first improvement in the four years after his purchase and in 1847 when Captain Morrie and his crew of surveyors reached Terre Haute in their survey for the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, they wound up in "Mr. Rose's cornfield."

Not until September was the gap between Locust and Eighth avenue on Seventh street closed by the entry of Asa Coltrin of the east half and Ellakim Crosby of the west half of that quarter section. In August came a number of other entries and in September a great scramble to enter lands before the opening to sale on September 13 took up most of the more favorable land by entries under land warrants.

Men From Canada.

The Western Sun of Vincennes wrote on Oct. 5, 1816, that the Canadian Volunteers had entered a total of 23,040 acres. A month later on Nov. 9, it stated that "the sale of lots in the new town of Terre Haute, near Fort Harrison, took place last week and in one day lots were sold to the amount of upwards of \$21,000. The town, however, was not on lands entered under land warrants as it was on fractional sections 21 and 27, purchased at the sales of Sept. 13, and 14 by Joseph Kitchel to whom 13 tracts containing 3,344.41 acres were sold for over \$30,000.

Many more entries of land warrants were made following the opening to buyers but these of Vigo county were the most desirable because of the combination of prairie and woodlands, the deep loam and the superior drainage. A change in the law the next year, however, required that such entries could only

be made after the lands had been offered for sale by the Land Office and failed of purchase.

In all nearly three hundred warrants were issued under the Act of March 5, 1816, and other acts having the same purpose but of these less than half were laid in this region and less than a hundred were in Vigo county. Some of them went to neighboring counties and one of them was laid on the site of Spring Mill Park in southern Indiana.

Few of those entitled to land ever used the privilege. To a man in New York state, what money he could procure through the sale of his warrant was better than a half section of land in far off Indiana, where the Indian still roamed the forests. To him his home in "Old York State" appealed and he sold for what was offered, though for many years land warrants were

quoted on the markets in mercantile reports, particularly after the country became more settled and the issues of the Mexican and Civil Wars were offered. Finally, after the passage of the Homestead Act, they disappeared from the market.

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History (74)
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TERRE HAUTE SUNDAY TRIBUNE AND

These Are Anniversary Days For The Settlement Of Terre Haute

By A. R. Markle.

When Governor William Henry Harrison took over the Territory of Indiana, the only land belonging to the white man was a small settlement at Vincennes inhabited by French settlers or their descendants. The title was uncertain, the limits still more so and Harrison to fix both of these in a satisfactory condition made a treaty with the Indians that certainly included a great deal more land than the French had ever dreamed of owning, much less occupying.

Some 1,600,000 acres was acquired in 1803 and known as the Vincennes Tract. To reach this land from Louisville, the nearest white settlement, it was necessary to cross Indian lands and the most practicable route, known as the Buffalo Trace, was in reality a trespass upon the lands. So in August, 1804, Harrison purchased all the land south of the Buffalo Trace. This treaty was made at Grouseland, Harrison's home in Vincennes and here in August, 1805, he again, by treaty, bought another large tract extending from the northeast corner of the Vincennes Tract to a point on the Greenville Treaty line near Brookville.

By this time he had taken over all the land in the south part of Indiana south of a line beginning near Merom and extending to a point near Orleans and thence to near Brookville.

Early Development.

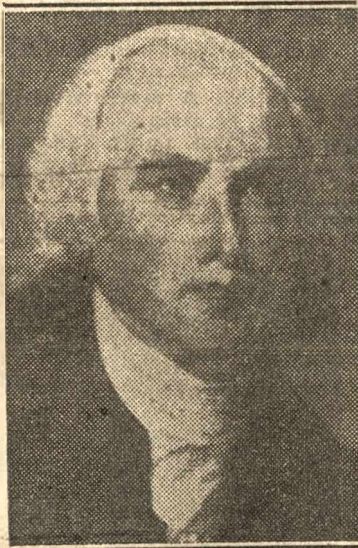
Four years were to pass before he pressed for another purchase, this time 2,900,000 acres south of the 10 o'clock line to a point on the Greenville Treaty line 30 miles from the start at the corner of the Vincennes Tract.

Known as the Harrison Purchase, this comprised all of Vigo and a large part of Clay, Owen, Parke, Vermillion, Putnam, Greene and Sullivan counties.

Bordered or traversed by the Wabash river, the most desirable land because of its fertility and access, its opening May 1, 1816, by the proclamation of President Madison was the cause of a great trek from the eastern states to Indiana.

In the summer of 1815 a party from New York saw these lands and among the number was Major Abraham Markle who in February, 1816, petitioned Congress for a grant of land for himself and others who had at the outbreak of the late war been residents of Canada and by reason of their activity in favor of the States forfeited their property in Canada.

March 5, 1816, Congress approved an act known as the Canadian Volunteers Act, which gave these losers land in proportion to their rank in the army.



PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.

Madison's Proclamation.

The proclamation of Madison allowed the Canadians to lay their warrants on the lands within the purchase on and after the first Monday in June and on that day Major Markle appeared in the land office at Vincennes and selected the site of the mill he later built on Otter Creek, known for over a century as Markle's mill.

Entitled to 800 acres, the site used two quarter sections and he attempted to lay the other three on the site of Fort Harrison where, he wrote the commissioner of the land office at Washington, "my purpose is to build a town."

However, the registrar of the Land Office refused this entry on the fact that the fort was located on a fractional section and the act specifically mentioned "quarter sections or multiples thereof," and he then chose the three quarter sections opposite the fort on what is now the land between Seventh and Thirteenth streets and from Maple avenue a mile and a half north.

A dispute between Major Chunn of the fort and Major Markle held up this entry for over a year and the hard feeling over the matter and the upholding of Markle's contention by the president, resulted in a challenge by Major Chunn to an affair of honor and because this did not materialize another chal-

lenge by his second to Markle's second.

Unable to acquire the site of the fort or any other fractional section along the river, Markle appeared at the opening of the sale of the lands at Vincennes in September and unsuccessful in the attempt to buy at a reasonable price, joined with four others to procure an assignment from the bidder who purchased eleven fractional sections along the river.

The Original Town.

Two of these sections, 21 and 20, included the land from the river to Seventh street, from Locust to Hulman and with Joseph Kitchel as their agent and assignees, Abraham Markle, Jonathan Lindley, Hyacinth Laselle and the two brothers, Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt, laid out and prepared to sell the town of Terre Haute.

William Harris, who had four years earlier surveyed the lands now included in Vigo county, was employed to lay out a town and his plat filed at Vincennes in October embraced 35 blocks bounded by Swan street on the south, Fifth street on the east, Eagle street on the north and Water street on the west.

With but three exceptions these blocks contained eight lots. One had a double lot at the corner of Fourth and Poplar reserved for a church, another had a similar lot at the corner of Fourth and Mulberry, reserved for a school, and another reserved midway from the borders for a public square. This alone remains in public use.

Widely advertised, the sale was held on the last two days of October and over \$21,000 was realized in cash and bonds, many of the latter being defaulted later while others were donated to the county later in consideration of the selection of the town as the county seat.

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Early Settlement of Terre Haute— Significance of Ten O'Clock Line

By A. R. Markle.

AT THE founding of Terre Haute Knox county extended on the north of the Indian boundary, the "Ten o'Clock Line" and Vincennes was the county seat. On the plat of the new town filled with the recorder, September 25, 1816, there appeared in the middle of the plat, an open square with an unmistakable representation of a court house.

It may have been considered presumptuous if not impudent on the part of a town without citizens or habitations to aspire to such honors, but the intentions of the proprietors was clearly revealed that early.

With the appointment of Joseph Kitchel as their agent and their instructions to lay out a town and to sell lots, followed shortly by the filing of the plat and the appearance in the Louisville, Cincinnati and Vincennes papers of the advertisement of the sale that was to take place on the last two days of October, came the first movement to increase the importance of the town by gaining the offices and officers of a new county.

With some of the money received from the sale, \$20.00 from the Bullitt brothers and \$30.00 each from Markle and Lasselle, Kitchell went to Corydon where a bill was introduced to set off a new county from Knox to be named Sullivan.

Lobbying in those days cost little money or effort, the whole expense being \$11.00 for his expenses, his time at \$2.00 a day and possibly a few dollars more for paper and incidentals.

Cheap Real Estate.

His other charges for expenses connected with the sale of lots and laying out the town were also ridiculously low. He paid \$5 for recording the articles of agreement and his power of attorney; Squire Stout of the Western Sun, for printing bonds and other work, \$21; Judge Blackford, \$3 for writing the copy, and the acknowledgement and recording of the plat cost \$2.25. He paid the surveyor, Harris, \$60 for laying out the town and Judge Colman, \$53, for help used by the surveyor. Liberty Hall, the Cincinnati paper which advertised the sale, was paid \$5.50 and the postage to Vincennes cost 18½ cents. Lambert's charge while selling the town was \$6, the clerk of the sale, General Washington Johnston, received \$10 and the crier, William Hoggatt, the same. Kitchel charged \$23 for his expense going to and returning from the sale and \$2.23 for his expense at Vincennes.

As Merom was chosen as the county seat of the newly created Sullivan county, the disappointment of the proprietors may have been the deciding feature in his replacement by John Owens as their agent.

It was Owens who made the trip the next fall from Louisville to become the new seeker after the honors captured by Merom and his expenses for this trip were \$8.62½ to which was added \$1.50 for printing hand bills, \$16.75 for seventeen days expenses getting subscribers to a petition for the division of Sullivan county and making collections and \$6 for making a map of Sullivan county.

New County, Vigo.

Armed with the petition and map, he spent \$45.50 going to and returning from Corydon, taking 44 days for the trip but "bringing home the bacon" in the form of a new county called Vigo. He also paid two bills incurred by Kitchel, \$4 to the Louisville Correspondent for advertising the first sale and \$5 for a blank book. It is from this old leather covered book, now in the possession of the Hendricks Abstract Co. that these figures are obtained.

The act establishing the county set up a commission consisting of five men who were to meet at the house of Truman Blackman on Fort Harrison prairie and select the seat of justice for the new county. On the date set, March 21, 1818, three of the commissioners, Elihu Stout, Marston G. Clark and John Allen, met with the proprietors and in consideration of the selection of the town of Terre Haute as the seat of justice, the proprietors agreed to convey to John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, the county commissioners, 48 lots, the public square, a draft on their agent for \$1,000 and bonds to the amount of

\$3,775. In addition, they were to lay off five more blocks south of Swan street and grant the county 22 of the 40 lots.

Not until June 28, 1819, did the proprietors hold another sale. On that date they sold 70 more lots at prices running from \$31 for lot No. 299 to \$341 for No. 200. This latter is at the northeast corner of First and Ohio, a very desirable location. The terms of the sale were easy, one half on April 1, 1820, the other a year later.

Even these easy payments did not interest some of the purchasers when they were required to give bonds to insure the payment of the amounts. Eleazar Aspinwall, who had bought the interest of Major Markle in the town, refused to give bond and the proprietors, of whom he was one, took back the eight lots for which he was to pay \$523 as well as four from Nathaniel Huntington, one from Joshua Olds, one from Truman Blackman, one from Tarlow Trimble, one from Jerathmel Bowers and one each from Robert S. McCabe, Luther Franklin and Henry Van Dyne.

Looked Like The End.

For widely different reasons the proprietors had taken back some of the lots following the first sale. Marginal notes in the old book opposite the name of a customer who had given bonds for \$1,226 for eight lots state "There being no probability of getting the money for these lots either from the principal or the security, bonds were canceled — 16th 1818." Opposite the name of the purchaser who had given bond for lot No. 165 at the southwest corner of Ohio and Second is a note, "This lot taken back, the purchaser having absconded."

One of the first acts of John Owens when he took over his duties was to lease to his brother Alexander 160 acres of the southeast part of section 28. This lies between First and Seventh streets from College to Hulman and John gave his brother verbal permission to "take what fencing timber that may be wanting" from any part of the section. As rent for the land for three years, Alexander was to improve not less than 30 acres and not more than 70 acres and at the expiration of the lease to leave the improved portion under good fence.

John and his brother seem to have lived together or it is possible that John was a bachelor living with Alexander and that Catharine, the wife of Alexander, acted as part time helper to John, for at her death in 1854, Aaron Wood, pioneer preacher who conducted the services, said "These withered hands counted the money that bought Terre Haute."

Following the location of the county seat came the establishment

History (TH)

Community Affairs File

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

of the county government. The act set the house of Truman Blackman as the meeting place of the commissioners and the court "from which they may remove to some more suitable location."

There on March 11, 1818, met County Commissioners John Hamilton, Ezra Jones and Isaac Lambert and appointed the superintendents of the school sections, the various officers who would act until an election should be held and heard a few applications for licenses and new roads.

Early Officers.

Among the officers were Truman Blackman, sheriff; Alexander Barnes, coroner; Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes, associate judges; Nathaniel Huntington, prosecuting attorney; Curtis Gilbert, recorder and county clerk, and Caleb Crawford, superintendnt of school section 16 in 1833.

The boundaries of the townships were set at this time also, the county being much larger than at present, since it included a part of Clay, Parke and Vermillion, but on the south Sullivan extended three miles north of the present line.

The sale of the 70 lots given by the proprietors was set for May 20, advertisements ordered and terms set, a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months being granted the purchasers. The advertisement stated that the town contained "about 20 houses and a number of excellent mechanics."

At the same time was advertised that proposals would be received for the erection of a "court-house and gaol," the former to be of brick and 55 feet square. The money from the sales would provide funds for the needs of the county until such time as taxes could be had.

5-28-1940

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History (TH)

Community Affairs File

Old Time Terre Haute Recalled By One Of The First Directories

The beautiful city of Terre Haute is situated upon a high level plateau, on the east bank of the Wabash river, in Vigo county, Indiana. Its position on the map of our country is 39 degrees 28 minutes north latitude and 10 degrees 20 minutes longitude west from Washington.

The site is remarkably level and beautiful and in this respect is not perhaps surpassed by any place in the western country. The streets are rectangular and with the points of the compass wide, spacious, clean and generally ornamented with fine shade trees and lighted with gas. The city lies upon the western margin of "Fort Harrison Prairie" and from the peculiarity of location, many years since received the sobriquet of the "Prairie City," by which it is known far and wide.

These are the two opening paragraphs in the history of Terre Haute published in "Terre Haute City Directory and Business Mirror for 1858" compiled and published by Henry McEvoy with R. H. Simpson & Co., book and job printers, doing the mechanical work.

This 1858 city directory and business mirror is owned by Billy Joyce of the Rustic Cafe and is one of the many antiques and old books and records which Joyce prizes very highly. The directory among other things lists the home of Paul Dresser, spinner, the father of Paul Dresser, the writer of the Indiana song, "On the Banks of the Wabash" and of Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, who makes claims that he wrote the words for the first verse and chorus of the song on First street between Walnut and Poplar. Many authorities believe that this was the birthplace of Paul Dresser.

Creation of County.

Not only does this 1858 directory list the residents of Terre Haute at the time but it also contains many advertisements of business firms and historical sketches of Vigo county, Fort Harrison and Terre Haute, with a special article on Saint Marys-of-the-Woods and St. Vincent Academy.

According to the county historical sketch the territory now comprising Vigo was originally part of Sullivan county. The new county of Vigo was organized by an act of the legislature then sitting at Corydon, Jan. 21, 1818, and was named in honor of Colonel Francis Vigo, then a resident of Vincennes and known in the history of the times as the Spanish merchant who had been conspicuous for many patriotic acts toward the government in the early wars of the west and particularly for the noble part he had borne in the Illinois campaign of Colonel George Rogers Clark.

The act of the legislature creating Vigo county named Elihu Stout of Knox county, John Allen of Daviess county, Charles Scott of Sullivan county, James D. Jones of Gibson county and Martin G. Clark of Washington county were appointed as commissioners to designate the place for the seat of justice of Vigo county and were directed to meet at the home of Trueman Blackman in the neighborhood of Fort Harrison on the third Monday of March, 1818, and there proceed to perform the duties assigned them by the law. These commissioners did meet on March 21, 1818, and selected the town of Terre Haute as the county seat.

The first officers of the county were Curtis Gilbert, clerk and recorder; Trueman Blackman, sheriff; Alexander Barnes, coroner; Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes, associate judges, and John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, county commissioners.

The population of Vigo county at various dates of general census were as follows—in 1830 population 5,737. In 1840 population 12,070 and in 1850 population 15,239. At the time the directory of 1858 was published the population of the county was estimated at 24,000.

Concerning Fort Harrison, a pioneer post established by one former president of the United States, William Henry Harrison, and defended by another former president of the United States, Zachary Taylor, the directory states that the site of the old fort is about three miles above Terre Haute. In early days it was a place of considerable importance. The old "Indian Line" crossed the territory just above the fort and it was for several years the frontier garrison of the west. General William Henry Harrison in the month of September, 1811, selected the site and General Zachary Taylor defended the fort in 1812. It was during the months of September and October, 1811, that trees were felled and timber hewn out and the walls of the fort erected. (The site is now occupied by the Elks Fort Harrison Country Club.)

Town Incorporated.

Terre Haute was incorporated as a town by virtue of an act of the general assembly approved Jan. 26, 1832. In pursuance of this act a meeting of citizens was held at the courthouse on March 5, 1832, with Judge James B. McCall presiding and William Taylor acting as clerk. This meeting subdivided the town into five wards and elected a trustee for each ward. These trustees were James Wasson, James B. McCall, Thomas Houghton, James Ross and

William Herrington. These trustees on April 7, 1832, named James B. McCall, president; James T. Moffatt, clerk; Charles G. Taylor, assessor; Samuel Crawford, treasurer, and William Mars, constable and collector as the first municipal officers of the town.

Terre Haute was incorporated as a city as the result on an election held April 30, 1843, when the then 4,051 citizens were permitted to vote on the issue. The movement to have Terre Haute classed as a city carried by 121 votes.

City officials, county officials and township officials through the years are listed in the directory and post offices in Vigo county at that time are listed as Coffee, Pimento, Riley, Fruit Hill, Prairieton, Wauhoo, Lewis, Prairie Creek and Terre Haute.

The newspapers then were the Terre Haute Journal, G. F. Cookerly, editor and proprietor; Terre Haute Union, I. M. Brown, editor, and T. B. Long, associate editor, and the Wabash Express, R. N. Hudson, editor and proprietor.

Early Saint Mary's.

According to the 1858 directory St. Mary-of-the-Woods is a female institute established by the Sisters of Providence about four miles from Terre Haute and located in a retired, healthy and pleasant situation. The building is spacious, erected in a handsome style and well adapted for the purpose of an extensive boarding school for young ladies. St. Vincent Academy, founded in 1849, is conducted on the same principles as that at St. Mary-of-the-Woods.

The list of names from A to Z of Terre Haute residents at the time contains the names of many people now famous in history and the names of the forefathers of many Terre Haute residents at the present time. All in all the old directory is a historical record that is beyond price and its owner, Billy Joyce, is extremely proud of the book.

The one business advertised in the book and which is still extant is that of P. M. Donnelly, "Fine drugs, wines and liquors. Prescriptions compounded." Then the business was near Fourth and Main. Since then it has removed to Seventh and Hulman. William Maxwell Donnelly succeeded to the business after his father died, and the former's son, Leroy Donnelly, followed his father. James Donnelly, of the present generation, is associated with his father in the business at present.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANAProperty of
Vigo County Historical Society

Sunday, December 17, 1950.

Early Terre Haute History Found In Court Records And Land Grants

By A. R. Markle.

Far too many of our early Vigo county records were thrown away, lost or sold for scrap paper. But the most important ones have been carefully preserved. Our deed, marriage, court, will and commissioners' records preserve much of the early history of the county.

But back of these there were records consisting in many cases of penciled notes, written on scraps of paper, which formed the material that was later incorporated into official records. Of course the act establishing the county really belonged in the records of the Legislature, and all we can gain from them is that five men were to meet at the house of Truman Blackman on Fort Harrison Prairie on the 11th of March, 1818. These five met there to select the most eligible site for the county seat.

An agreement was reached with the proprietors of the town of Terre Haute who owned the town site. The agreement stipulated that with the payment of \$1,000.00 to be paid within sixty days, the donation of the courthouse square and a large number of lots in the town itself and one-half of the lots in a new addition (extending from Swan to Oak and from Water to Fifth street), and bonds in the amount of \$3,775.00. The town of Terre Haute would become the county seat of Vigo. The bonds had been given to the proprietors to guarantee the deferred payments on lots purchased at the original sale. Some of them proved worthless, the signers having defaulted and the proprietors having resold the lots, but in such cases the proprietors substituted other bonds.

The First Court.

The act provided that the first sessions of the Circuit Court also be held at the Blackman home on the fourth Monday in April, from whence they might adjourn to some more suitable place. At this first session the following attorneys were admitted to practice law before this court: Nathaniel Huntington, George Rogers Clark Sullivan, Samuel Whittaker, Jonathon Doty, and William P. Bennett. Nathaniel Huntington was appointed prosecuting attorney, but served only a short term. His principal duty was prosecuting offenders of the liquor law, the sale of liquor to the Indians, and other such misdemeanors. There were frequent complaints by the unruly salesman and he finally resigned in disgust.

The bonds of Truman Blackman as sheriff, Curtis Gilbert as recorder and clerk of the court, Alexander Barnes as coroner, and Moses Hoggatt and James Barnes as associate judges were approved.

Eleanor Garber brought suit against her husband, Peter, for divorce complaining that he had deserted her and joined the army under Major Chunn. Then the court adjourned to meet the next day at the home of Henry Redford in Terre Haute (otherwise known as the Eagle and Lion Tavern).

Commissioners Organize.

John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones, having been elected county commissioners, met at the house of Truman Blackman on March 11, 1818 and divided the county into four townships, set up road districts, and appointed superintendents for the school sections, of which there were twenty-three.

The act of Congress providing for the Northwest Territory required that section sixteen in each Congressional township should be reserved for the use of common schools.

The county at that time was bounded on the south by Sullivan county, on the east by a line which extended through the present Forest avenue in the city of Brazil until it reached the Indian Boundary line (later known as the Ter o'Clock Line. The north and north-east boundary, then, followed this line until it reached the state line. The western boundary extended from this point approximately 35 miles south to the Wabash river and thence by the river to the Sullivan county line.

All west of the river became Independence township. East of the river, all of the land in the county lying south of Honey Creek and an extension of the line between the present Lost Creek and Riley townships east to the county line, became Honey Creek township. North of it and east of the river as far as Otter Creek and extending to the east line of the county, became Harrison township. All north of Harrison township and east of the river became Wabash township.

Some Financial Statements.

The county commissioners almost immediately called for bids for the erection of a courthouse, but the proposals by contractors do not seem to have been accepted, for we find payments made to individuals. William Durham received \$2,985.54 for building the brick walls. John Coleman received \$1,905.04½ for building the foundations. John Brockleman and Elihu Hovey were paid \$5,894.92 as a part payment during the life of Hovey. While working on the roof, Mr. Hovey fell, striking a stump in the yard, and he was killed by the chisel he held in his hand. His brother, Zebina C., was appointed administrator of his estate and received, after a decree of arbitrators, a final payment of \$2,797.58 and \$561.33 interest.

William Walker received \$400.00 for stone window caps and sills which completed the costs of the building as shown on the treasurer's books.

Salary payments were made to the officers of the county which appear ridiculously small in these days. The associate judge was paid \$44.00 for a two-year term. The commissioners received less than forty dollars a year, each.

Our First Jail.

The cost of the building of our first jail was \$303.00. This was a log structure consisting of two layers of logs, one horizontal and one vertical, so that even if a faithful worker cut through the first log, the other would fall if he removed a section of the next one.

The building was two-story in height. The lower floor was without doors or windows, and the prisoners were taken up a stairway to the upper floor and then de-

scended through a hatch-way by means of a ladder, which was then drawn up. Thus there was no question of a possible escape after the ladder was drawn up.

Those prisoners committed to prison for minor offenses were allowed their freedom within prison bounds. The bounds were clearly defined limits within which they might work and earn money to pay a fine or feed themselves with an efficiency and economy which our modern prisons might well emulate.

From time to time, these prison bounds were extended by the County Commissioners and in time embraced more than the town itself. There is a record of one prisoner who crossed the river and made firewood for the Courthouse and did so well that he continued at the industry after his fine was fully paid. The firewood really belonged to the owner of the land, but in this case, he was a non-resident and neither knew, nor seemingly cared, what happened to his property.

Community Affairs File

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Venture and Vision Documents

Terre Haute's History Pages

By FRANCES E. HUGHES

With the current celebration of the Terre Haute Sesquicentennial year, local old timers are wont to look back over the years to the history of Terre Haute and local men and women who attained fame many years ago.

The town was laid out in 1816, the same year Indiana was admitted to the federal union.

First settlements on Fort Harrison prairie were made around Ft. Harrison, two miles above an old Wea Village that stood where Terre Haute now stands. The U.S. Army, under command of Gen. William Henry Harrison, had moved from Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and encamped at the place where Ft. Harrison was later built on the east bank of the Wabash River.

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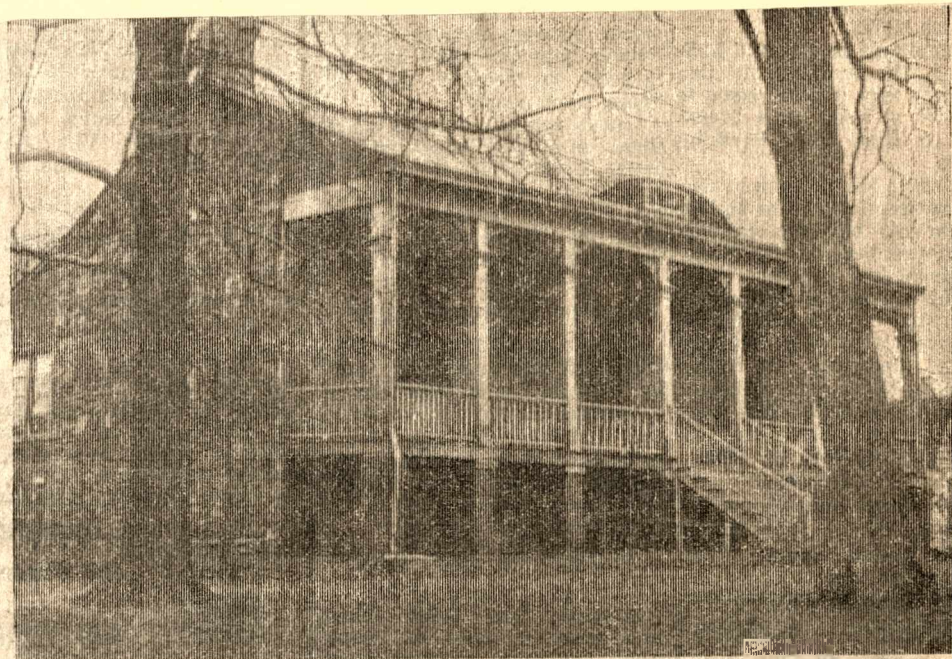
Early emigrants to the area settled near the fort for protection of United States troops. Ft. Harrison was commanded by two men who later became presidents of the United States—General Harrison and Capt. Zachary Taylor.

In 1815, the year previous to the laying out of the town, peace with the Indians was concluded.

There was no highway except by way of Vincennes, from Cincinnati, in a region of interminable forests. The Wabash River provided an outlet for trade and

the town was geographically on a direct line of travel from east to west, which very soon appeared when the Great National Road was projected.

Later, there was travel on the Wabash and Erie Canal, first suggested in 1817, land granted by the government in 1824, and with construction starting in 1832.



OLDEST HOUSE — Built in 1833 by Major George DeWees, a political refugee from France who came here from New Orleans, is this house at 1339 Poplar St., the oldest in the city. It was formerly in the center of a mile and one-half square farm. DeWees sold the property to Nathaniel Preston, grandfather of the present owner, Mrs. Natalie Preston Smith, who lives there now. (Photo by Kadel)

The first person to turn a furrow on the prairie and raise crops of corn was Joseph Liston

in 1811. Curtis Gilbert emigrated to Terre Haute in 1814, and built the first frame house before the town was laid out. The first brick house was built in 1826 or 1827. The first steamboat, the Florence, arrived in 1824.

By 1818, the town was organized and the first election was held. The first newspaper, the Western Register, was published in July of 1823.

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The original town was 60 feet from the level of the river on a rolling prairie of some nine miles in length and three miles in breadth.

Probably the outstanding man among the early ones who

founded and developed the community was Chauncey Rose, who arrived in Terre Haute in 1817. He was instrumental in bringing the railroad to the town, and later through his philanthropies established the Rose Polytechnic Institute, Rose Orphan's Home and Rose Dispensary. He was a benefactor to many charities and upon his death left \$1.5 million to charities in Terre Haute and throughout the country.

over-



OLDEST COMMERCIAL BUILDING — GAR Memorial Hall, built in Greek revival architecture, is the oldest commercial building in Terre Haute. It was erected in 1836 for the Terre Haute Branch of the Bank of Indiana. Later, it became the Palace of Music, where musical instruments were sold; the Old Curiosity Shop, an antique store, and in 1910, the Grand Army of the Republic bought it.

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Both Sides
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Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

Politicians whose names have been proudly acclaimed by Terre Haute over the early years are John P. Usher, who became Secretary of the Interior in 1863; Col. Richard Thompson, who became Secretary of the Navy in 1876 under President Rutherford Hayes.

Niel Voorhees, who was an outstanding orator and became senator in 1878.

Eugene V. Debs, founder of industrial unionism and Social-candidate for president five times, was a Terre Hautean. Others were Theodore Dreiser, famous author, and his brother, Elmer Dreiser, composer of "On the Banks of the Wabash."

+ + +

Sports Terre Hauteans have produced. There were "Bud" Taylor, famous bantamweight champion, and Max Carey, outfielder with the Chicago Cubs, and Max Carey, outfielder with the Pittsburgh Pirates, later manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, both of whom were first Hoosiers inducted into Baseball Hall of Fame; and Cy Young, world-famous pitcher with the New York Giants, Boston

Braves, Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cubs.

Women contributed their share to Terre Haute. It was here that Theodore Guerin who founded St. Mary-of-the-Woods College and the Order of Sisters of Providence in America in 1863.

Malina Kussnerr Coudert gained renown as an internationally-famous miniature painter, and Janet Scudder as a sculptress of fountains.

+ + +

On the stage there were Alice Herlihy, who was an outstanding Broadway actress and founder of the Twelfth Night Club for actresses in New York; Elmer Dreiser of stage and screen fame, "Sis" Hopkins and Leska Suran.

Before and after the turn of the century, Terre Haute's four-laned race track was famous. Besides balloon ascension races there were harness horse races where Axtell, Nancy Hanks and other famous trotters made records.

The Johnson brothers—Louis and Julius—pioneered in the airplane field when they designed and flew a wooden flying machine in Terre Haute as early as 1911. They later turned to the manufacture of turbine engines, producing the famous Johnson Seahorse motor. A model of their early machine is in the Smithsonian Institution.

Over the years, Terre Haute has proudly claimed many other famous persons in business, arts, philanthropies, science and education.

Old timers, however, get nostalgic about the early history of the men and women who helped to build and bring fame to the city in days long gone by.

Lindley helped build Terre Haute

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

In 1809 Jonathan Lindley, a North Carolina Quaker who was destined to become one of the original town proprietors of Terre Haute, visited the Indiana Territory with a party of land-seekers and purchased land in what is now Vigo County.

In 1811, under the leadership of Lindley, a party of 30 or more left North Carolina for the Indiana Territory where they stopped at the stockade at Half Moon Spring, near Lick Creek, in what is now Orange County. It seemed inadvisable, due to unsettled conditions and the threat of Indian hostilities, to push on to the Wabash Country as they had planned, so they remained at the Lick Creek Settlement.

In 1813, Lick Creek Monthly Meeting of Friends (Quakers) was set up by the West Branch Quarterly Meeting of Ohio. It grew rapidly. The minutes have been carefully kept, and the early ones have now been typed and bound.

Members were admitted to the meeting from meetings in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio. Among the graves in the old cemetery are those of Deborah Dix Lindley, first wife of Jonathan, who died August, 1811, a few months after her arrival, and Martha Sanders Henley Lindley, second wife of Jonathan.

Some of the earliest arrivals in Honey Creek Township, Vigo County, were members of this pioneer Quaker group or their children and are of great interest to present day descendants.

The first 62 records from Book A, 1813-52, show the marriages of the families of Hill, Trueblood, Hadley, Lindley, Draper, Saint, Jones, Hallowell (also Hollowell), Spivey, Guyer, Doan, Dicks (Dix), Dixon, Atkinson, Thomas, Holiday, Moorman, Bond, Guier, Willard, Crow, Farlow and Mote.

Also, Pickhard, Maris, Towell, Chambers, Braxton, Henley, Clark, Ruebottom, Dawson, Duncan, Cloud, Thompson, Durham, Lowder, Newby, Johnson, Bundy, Hoggatt, Osborn, Frazier, White, Wilson, Thornton, Moore, Ellis, Hodson, Towell, McCoy, Pritchard, Morrison and Woody families.

Each marriage record gives the parentage and place of origin of the bride and groom. Only two give Vigo County as the place of residence, showing the men traveled back to Orange County for their brides.

Thomas Durham, son of William and Jane of Vigo County married in 1821 Mary Lindley, daughter of Thomas and Jane of Orange County. Robert Hoggatt, Honey Creek Township, Vigo County, son of

Moses and Deborah of Vigo, married in 1823 Mary Johnson, daughter of Joseph and Sarah, of Orange County.

The original proprietors of the Town of Terre Haute were Jonathan Lindley who owned four-twelfths; Abraham Markle of Fort Harrison with three-twelfths; Hyacinth LaSalle of Vincennes with three-twelfths; and Cuthbert and Thomas Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., with one-twelfth each.

Land office records show on Sept. 13, 1816, Joseph Kitchell entered the east fractional Section 21, Township 12 North, Range 9 West, a total of 416.4 acres. The next day, Sept. 14, he entered the east fractional Section 28, 461.24 acres. This total acreage is the land on which the town was laid out and platted.

On Sept. 19, 1816, these lands were purchased from Kitchell by the Terre Haute Town Company. On Oct. 25, the original town plat was filed comprised of 35 blocks, bounded by Eagle Street on the north, Swan on the south, Fifth on the east, and Water Street on the west. An amended plat showing additional five blocks, 40 lots on the south, was filed Oct. 25, 1816. William Hoggatt was a civil engi-

near in ~~DO NOT CIRCULATE~~ Orange County and the town surveyor here.

A man of prominence, Jonathan Lindley represented Orange County in the first State Legislature. Representing the Terre Haute Land Company, it was his decision to follow the advice of William Hoggatt to lay out the town on its present site.

In those early times of 1816, the roll of the prairie was a ridge running north and south parallel with the river. There was a gully at Third and Chestnut streets which served as a natural drain to carry rain runoff to the river from the plateau above.

Where the Student Union Building now stands on the campus of Indiana State University was then known as "on the hill," an ascent east up Mulberry Street. Beyond lay the prairie and the common terminology of that day was "up the prairie," "down the prairie," or "across the prairie."

The prairie was separated from the river by tall sycamores and other forest trees with oak saplings and hazel bushes as far east as Fifth or Sixth streets. Each stroke of the axe and every driven stake of the engineer further spoiled the natural beauty of the landscape in the name of progress.

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History (TH)

Sunday, June 24, 1951.

When the Indians Chopped Down Our Orchards and Burned Cabins

By A. R. Markle.

The first wheeled vehicles to enter the county were the wagons of Harrison's Army on their way to Tippecanoe. This was all Knox county at that time, but the first mention of his approach to our county was his dispatch from Turman's Fort in the present Sullivan county, which gave the name to Turman township.

A closer approach to our own Terre Haute was the mention by John Tipton when he noted in his diary, "Came to Tar Holt," where the army the day before had chopped down the fruit trees and destroyed the cabins of the Indians. He also noted that the army had stopped two miles north "to build a garrison." This was Fort Harrison.

The Army Road.

His route entered the county by cutting down a sharp bluff just south of the present line and that point is still called "the cutbank." His route from Vincennes had followed rather closely the course of the river, deviating only far enough to keep out of the bottom land. From this point the existing road lies on the line of his march until it reached an extensive swamp area just north of the present settlement known as Hutton. To avoid this bog it was necessary to dig out the side of a hill and turn to the east for some distance before resuming a northerly course.

A little north of the east and west road leading to the Blue Hole, the route crossed a small stream and the ruts made by the wagon wheels on both sides, 140 years ago, still mark the spot. Another mark still shows a little west of Johnson Brothers Elevator in Prairieton, and there are signs showing where they forded Honey Creek on their way north.

The old River Road approached the river and followed along its bank through what is now the prison grounds, until it reached the present Prairieton Road, which it followed to the little Indian town on the site of the present water works, and on to the Fort.

Laying Out The Town.

Five years later when William Harris laid out the streets of Terre Haute he could foresee the heavy travel which would in time follow this road, by establishing the great width of Third street, which, on the plat he called Market street.

It could not have been any such prophetic wisdom which gave Wabash street a similar width, because no one dreamed, at that time, of the great National Road which was to make its way through Terre Haute, more than 10 years later.

Five years after Harris' work was completed, the legislature provided for a state road from Indianapolis to Terre Haute. At that

time Indianapolis was only a town on paper, but with the knowledge of the removal of the capitol from Corydon, access to the Wabash River would be called for.

With the survey completed, only the clearing of the timber was needed to prepare the way, but much work was done on it in providing for fords and the few bridges that may have been built. When the surveyors reached the bluff east of Terre Haute they noted "mile tree No. 67" which was designated by distance and direction from the "corner of Joseph Jenckes' still house." Many years later, in constructing the ornamental bridge near the entrance of Highland Lawn cemetery the logs of this old distillery were found. Thus, it is possible today to relocate "mile tree No. 67."

There, too, these early surveyors noted that the plane beyond them was "inundated with water to a depth of a foot or so before nearing the town of Terre Haute." Continuing their survey, they ended at "the intersection of Fifth and Ohio streets in the town of Terre Haute."

The National Road.

In 1827, when the federal engineers ran their lines for the Cumberland Road in Indiana, which was the official title for what became known as the National Road, they left this original line and continued west until at the county road, which later became Seventh street, they entered Wabash street and continued along it to provide for a bridge where the present one is located. When, in the years to come, the construction of the National Road approached Terre Haute, the plans provided for a causeway some four feet high from the foot of Blake's Hill to the present Nineteenth street, and it was only when the street railway system was extended to Highland Lawn that the steep hill attained an easier grade and the causeway was obliterated.

Road To Fort Wayne.

Whether it was intended that the road from Vincennes to Terre Haute should ever reach Fort Wayne, following as it would, a route parallel to the Wabash, is uncertain, but the original route from Terre Haute was a road to Lafayette by way of Rockville, Crawfordsville and Attica. The stage line which followed this route, crossed Otter Creek near the mill and by way of Rosedale to Rockville and the northern points. Later a survey started at a point "in the centre of Market street, east of the Court House" and went north along the present route to the county line. This would make the road cross Otter Creek at its present location and at Lost Creek

and Otter Creek, the old wooden covered bridges still stood, within the writer's memory.

Other County Roads.

Order Book No. 1 of the county commissioners contains many petitions for roads, such as the one which started at "New Hope Meeting House," and another which crossed the bottoms in the general direction of St. Marys and Sanford. But to one petition, there were many remonstrators, as well as many who petitioned for it. This was to become Sixth street from Ohio to the Lafayette Road.

A fierce attack on this project was made by a group which contained the names of such men as Oliver, Rose, James Ross, L. H. Scott, John Jackson, Ransom Miller, Ira Coltrin, Abner A. Fuller, William McFadden, John Gosnell, David Linton, C. Gilbert, John F. Cruft, E. Dole, S. Wright, D. Deming, R. S. McCabe, William C. Linton, Charles B. Modesitt and Geo. S. Hamerly.

In spite of the formidable array of names presented as remonstrators, the road as prayed for, was opened almost immediately.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

8

THE INDIANS.

19

By Dossie Smith.

Before the coming of the white man Indians roamed over the Wabash valley. Their writings were confined to pictures made, for the most part, on the inside of skins of animals. Their hatchets, arrow-heads, pipes and mortars, being of stone, are almost the only relics they have left behind.

In this immediate region there are traditions of bloody battles fought on the Wabash, between the Illinois or Illinois and the Iroquois. The vicinity of Terre Haute furnished an ideal hunting ground with its many wild animals.

It is a little difficult to understand the history of the Indian tribes on account of their various divisions into different bands under separate names.

General Harrison, 1804, commissioner for Indian affairs, reported their condition in the following terms: "So destructive has been the progress of intemperance among them, that whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the names and situation of numerous and warlike tribes."

An Indian orator, Olliwashaca, agitated the Indians and caused widespread discontent among them.

About 1770, a woman of the southern tribes, domesticated with the Shawnees, became mother to three children at a single birth, who received the names of Tecumseh, Elskwatawa and Kukshaka—the last being unknown to fame. The father was a Shawnee warrior.

By the time Tecumseh had attained the age of manhood, he had become noted as a bold and sagacious warrior. Chief Tecumseh and his brother belonged to the Shawnee tribes, whose united appeals had aroused all the tribes of the northwest territory into the formation of a grand conspiracy against the whites.

Tecumseh Aroused.

In 1807 the new movement among the western Indians called for attention on the part of the United States and General Harrison dispatched a message of warning to the leading men of the Shawnee tribe.

In 1809, Gen. Harrison made a treaty with the Delaware, Miami and Pottawatamia tribes, in which they had ceded to the whites a large tract of land on the Wabash in the vicinity where Terre Haute now stands. This aroused Tecumseh, who refused to acknowledge or

aspire by its conditions; he threatened with death the chief, who had signed the treaty and announced his determination to prevent the lands from being surveyed or settled.

In the fall of 1811, Gen. Harrison advanced up the river with a strong force of men and erected Fort Harrison, on the site where the Fort Harrison Country club now stands, for the purpose of subduing Tecumseh. The spot selected possessed many natural advantages as means of defense. Little did Harrison think that almost under its walls would spring up the prosperous city of Terre Haute. William Naylor was in Harrison's army and helped build the fort. In 1811 he stood on the spot where Terre Haute now stands and saw no sign of habitation except the smoke of the Indian wigwams in the distance.

Mrs. Joseph East was an occupant of the fort and she was fond of relating her experiences with the Indians. They were free to enter her house and take whatever they could lay their hands on. On one occasion an Indian stopped her vehicle and wanted to "swap horses;" she consented but as soon as he left to bring a horse, she whipped her horse into a run and got to the village in safety.

On the 28th of October, 1811, the fort was completed; the enclosure was 150 feet square, a stockade of a heavy timber.

By request of the officers, the fort was named Fort Harrison, after the general. In 1812 Captain Zachary Taylor was placed in command of the fort. On Sept. 3rd, two young men, who were making hay a short distance from the fort, were shot by the Indians. The occupants of the fort heard the shots and when the men did not return by eight o'clock, a corporal with a few men went in search of them. They found their bodies scalped and mutilated.

The fall of 1812 was marked by a general sickness throughout the Wabash valley; the garrison suffered severely by it. It was supposed that the prophet, Tecumseh's brother, had learned of the condition of the garrison and by the aid of the British, planned to capture the fort.

On Sept. 4th, Lenar, an old Indian chief, with forty men, came to the fort bearing a white flag. And a Shawnee Indian who spoke good English, and called out that Lenar wished to speak with Capt. Taylor in friendship, and that they would call the next morning to get provisions. This was to allay all suspicion, but they did not deceive Taylor.

DO NOT CIRCULATE

1.4 History

The captain gave out warnings that an attack by the Indians might be expected at any time. That evening every man who was able to be out of bed was placed on duty with sixteen rounds of cartridges. Taylor was on his feet every moment during the night but was compelled to take to his bed at an early hour as he was suffering with this general sickness.

Block House Afire.

On the evening of the fourth the sentinels began firing. The Indians set fire to the block house, which threatened the whole structure. The yells of the Indians, cries of the women and children in the fort, and the raging fire made the stoutest heart quail, but the commander was equal to the occasion. The fire was put out and a strong breastwork took the place of the burned gap. The Indians kept up firing all through the night and sneaked away at daybreak, driving some seventy head of cattle.

Taylor reported two killed and one wounded, out of his fifteen men able to be on duty. The Indian force was estimated at several hundred. Taylor immediately sent messengers down the Wabash to Governor Harrison, for aid, which was sent; the aid sent being mainly chosen from Kentucky.

The period of Indian hostilities closed in 1818, the Indians gathered together and speedily sued for peace.

William Henry Harrison was governor of Indiana territory from 1800 to 1812, when he resigned to take part in the war with England, then just beginning.

The Indian tribes that occupied the region of the state of Indiana went by various names, but they were all related—that is they all belonged to what is called the Algonquian family, there being a similarity in their languages. The tribal names were: Potawatomis, Miamis, Delawares, Shawnees, Weas, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Piankeshaws and Wyandottes. Some of these were more closely related than others. The Weas and Piankeshaws, for example, were branches of the Miamis.

The Shawnees, as has already been shown, were the leading tribe in the vicinity of Terre Haute in earlier days. This was due to Tecumseh, the strong leader, and his brother, members of the Shawnee tribe.

One day a number of Shawnees wagered Tecumseh that each of them would kill as many deer in three days of hunting as he himself could. "I accept your challenge," said the great chief, "and I will re-

turn here within the period with as many deer as any of you." So making the proper preparations that evening, he departed next morning at daybreak into the forest.

Three days elapsed before any of the huntsmen came back but at dusk of the third day since their departure all returned with their shoulders burdened with the game which had fallen by their skill. "Ugh! ugh!" said one, "I have killed 12. I have made good my boast." "And I 13" cried another. But as he spoke, Tecumseh came into the light of the fire, staggering beneath a load of peltries. "Here are 30 deerskins," said he, depositing his bundle before the other hunters.

The Indian men bought their wives, paying for them with a pony, game or pelts. Sometimes as many as 60 persons would compose one family. They slept upon the bare ground or on the skins of animals and their clothing was made of skins, also. In cold weather they never bathed and they changed their clothing only when it wore out and fell off. In warm weather all took to the water daily, like ducks, but when they came out would smear themselves with horrid grease mixed often with certain kinds of clays.

The food of the Indians consisted of all varieties of game; they ate nearly everything except the rattlesnake. They called this reptile "grand father" and believed that he had the soul of their dead ancestors, and they held it sacred. In a rude way they cultivated corn, melons and squashes.

A road much used by the Indians was the one that left Water and Poplar streets, led down the hill to the bottom land and south along the river bank to the "Island Ford." Another road left the north part of town along the bank of the river to the "Indian ripple" two miles above town.

Wea Village.

Wea village claims our special attention as an Indian village from the fact that it was located where part of our own city now stands. It stood on the high bank of the river, on the spot now occupied by the Terre Haute water works. The locality is the same as that of old Indian Orchard of our village days, sometimes known as Orchard Town. The old Indian name of this Wea village was Qulateno, pronounced Wau-te-no, and is said to have meant Rising Sun.

All that now remains of this once beautiful place, old Indian Orchard, is the enclosure just south of the Vandalla railroad track, on the river bank, the present site of the Amer-

ican Can company. A few grave stones still remain; these stones are of red and gray sandstone. There are some locust trees, which bear marks of considerable age, while some trees of younger growth are springing up on the slope toward the river. But three or four graves remain; most of the bodies originally buried there have been removed to the city cemetery. The Vandalia railroad is cut through the hill or mound, and the old canal bed is on the west side. It was for many years the burying ground of the early settlers, in fact until the opening of the city cemetery for use about 1839. Apple trees once grew on this mound.

Two families came to Terre Haute locality and built cabins near Walnut springs, some three miles from the fort. In the absence of the men, who had gone to procure corn for seed and food, two Indians, in war costume, entered the cabin. The landmother offered them food and urging themselves they quietly departed, leaving the woman in hourly fear of their return. A few days after, these same families learned that a band of Indians were on a marauding expedition, and heeding the warnings, they gathered up their effects and fled to the fort. It is recorded that Captain Taylor saved these families, on another occasion from the tomahawk and scalping knife, but no particulars or dates are given.

By Minnie McKee.

When General Harrison and his small army of pioneer soldiers came up from Vincennes on the east side of the Wabash river in 1811, they found a Wea Indian village on the site where Terre Haute now is. Not wanting to engage in warfare with these Indians they moved farther north, selected a site, which they called the Highlands because they could see far up and down the river and here built Fort Harrison.

The Indians of Vigo county for the most part were peaceful. It will be remembered that it was the Prophet, determined to avenge his defeat at Tippecanoe, who led the Indians in the battle of Fort Harrison in 1812.

Historians believe that several tribes of Indians lived in Vigo county, each giving way to others in time. Relics, dug from near the city and from the graves in the old Indian cemetery, prove this. For the markings on the utensils are those by different tribes.

First information of the Indians of the Wabash are obtained from accounts of the journeyings of Joliet, Marquette and Father Hennepin,

who went by lakes and streams from the Great Lakes to Arkansas converting the Indians as they went.

They like later settlers found the "red men" living in small villages on the front of streams. Their homes were rude wigwams of the simplest designs. The squaws built these homes of skins, bark and when the village was in a prairie district they used a matting woven of grass. All materials, which were stretched on poles, were fastened neatly together so that they would turn the rain.

Indian Handiwork.

While the squaws, as the Indians termed their wives, made the wigwams, clothed the children in skin, cared for them, cleaned the game her husband killed and planted and cultivated little patches of maize or Indian corn, the braves hunted, fished and battled.

The Indian was clever with his hands whenever he chose to work. He made the lightest of canoes and most intricate snow shoes for his winter hunting and journeying. The canoes were made of birch bark, elm bark and sometimes of heavy wood. For the last named they would take whole trunks of trees, cutting off the desired length for the canoe and burning out the centers. After this was done they would fashion and polish them with stone.

A pirogue was made by fastening two or more canoes together abreast by poles reaching across the top. The braves often made a pirogue when they went on hunting or battling expeditions. These were most useful at times of moving not only wigwams but the entire Indian village, or whenever the game gave out or the water was bad an entire village moved.

The elm bark canoes were too frail to use for long journeys. They were however favorites with the squaws because of their lightness. The squaw could shoulder one of these and carry it across a mile or more of land between two streams.

A peculiar kind of gum was used to cover the seams in these canoes. The Indians chewed this gum to make it soft enough to spread on the canoe and it was believed that gum chewing originated here.

The same kind of gum was used to cover the seams of birch bark canoes, which were stronger and heavier and looked more artistic in finish. Some of these last named were decorated by the Indians and were very beautiful. The frames were of strips of cedar wood which were light and flexible.

French traders copied the birch bark canoes of the Indians and used them to shoot up and down the rivers for these could be used for

the fastest of travel. They would hold heavy loads some weighing as much as 3,000 pounds.

The Indians were proud of their canoes. Some records show that great honor was paid the braves who could build swift canoes and that races very much like boat races of today were indulged in.

Cooking among the Indians was a simple matter. Most of it was done over the fire on hot stones. They heated stones red hot and dropped them in water in order to make stews. They were careless in the way they cleaned their game, plucking just a few feathers from their wild turkeys and leaving the skin and hide on their meat. They ground the Indian corn into a very coarse meal by the use of stones and mixed it with water and made a coarse cake or bread which they called "sagamite." Sometimes they roasted the corn whole on hot coals.

They ate all varieties of game, however refusing to eat the rattlesnake.

This they did because they believed it held the soul of an ancestor. Whenever they found a snake they would surround it, carefully keeping out of striking distance, smoke their pipes and pray to it to aid them on hunting expeditions and to guard their families while they were gone.

Though the Indians were cannibals they ate human flesh only at war feasts. They would torture their victims to death by the means of fire and then eat their flesh with fiendish glee. The women and children particularly delighted in this procedure.

The Indians were naturally dirty, both in their care of their bodies and their homes, which were usually crowded. As many as sixty, all members of one big family, would live in a tent. They slept on skins of animals in the winter and kept their clothes on. In the summer they slept on the bare ground or on logs.

Clothing of Skins.

They wore their clothing of skins in winter until it fell off. Then they made new ones. They did not bathe all winter long. In summer they took to the water daily like ducks. Often the tepee smelled so horribly that a white man could not sleep in it.

The Indian bought his wife or wives. Polygamy was frequent. The purchase price of a wife was usually a pony, game or pelts of whatever else of value he might have. The Indian maiden who married a buck without requiring him to purchase her was held in low standing in the tribe. When a buck tired of one wife he did not bother to divorce her, but married another.

By the terms of the marriage contract the wife was given the children when there was a separation. The buck kept the boys and usually started a quest for a new squaw to work for him and these sons.

The Indians paid the greatest respect to their dead. The graves would be carefully prepared by some members of the tribe. All would mourn, some weeping for days and others making all the noise they could, dancing and shaking gourds, in which there were pebbles and other small objects that would add to the noise.

Then would come the burial—quite an event. Not only all the possessions of the dead brave would be put in his grave, including his favorite pony and dog, killed after their owner's death, but each relative would toss in some of his property to help pay the way of the dead to the happy hunting ground as they called their Indian heaven.

The Indian loved all kinds of shining trinkets and finery. Some of the costumes of the braves and the young maidens were of the most beautiful skins, polished and trimmed in head designs. They would trade away everything except their children for heads and trinkets. In fact hundreds of acres of Hoosier land were bought by the pioneer whites from the Indians for strings of beads or mirrors and other trinkets.

They had shells for their money. Also beads. Their name for this money was wampum. They made belts of this wampum, and often all the money of the Indian was worn in a belt around his waist.

These Indians fought with bows and arrows, all kinds of clubs and tomahawks. When they made their last fight against the whites at Fort Harrison they used every kind of weapon imaginable, among them guns which they purchased from the

French. The Indians would do anything to get a gun after they found from fighting the whites how deadly these were.

If pressed into it the Indian women would fight as valiantly as the men. They would give their own lives for their homes or children. The women expected their husbands to fight. The worst thing which could happen to a girl was to marry a man who proved to be a coward.

Love of Bravery.

Such was their love for bravery that they believed the bravest would find the most happiness in the happy hunting ground. Feeling that if they killed their enemies their journey to this land would be much shorter

than if they died in times of peace the Indians went joyously to their battles.

The Indian was as cunning and shrewd as he was brave. This was shown best in the attacks made from ambush on his enemies, the whites and other Indian tribes. He was most cruel, torturing the enemies he captured even to the children in ways that were horrible.

He loved the woods and freedom. Indians would not only not stand captivity, but when restrained they became lazy and lost all the characteristics which made them picturesque.

The Indian was filled with imagination and romance. Witness the many legends of his. Everyone who has visited the Shades of Death near Terre Haute has heard the story of the naming of the high peak above Rock river, "Lover's Leap." This name, according to the story, coming because an Indian girl leaped from this spot when told her Indian lover had been killed.

Perhaps the most picturesque Indian legend that has to do with Terre Haute is that of the old Indian orchard which was just south of the Vandalla track where it strikes the river. The story concerns a captive white girl, named "Lena" and a Shawnee warrior. According to it she was stolen from her parents when very small, adopted by a warrior's family and reared among the Indians.

A brave named Nemo met the girl and courted her. When the warrior gave up this white captive she was taken to Pennsylvania there to learn that her father, mother, sister and brother were dead.

She remembered then her Indian lover and the home she had on the Wabash. One day she stole away from her white people in Pennsylvania, carrying some appleseed in her pocket. These she planted around the wigwam she and the young Indian built. Here they lived happily until he was killed by the Miami and she killed herself and fell upon his body.

This may be a true story. Again it may not. But at any rate when the white people came to the site of Terre Haute in 1811 and 1812 they found here a few stunted, gnarled and scraggy apple trees and under them some Indian graves. They gave the spot the name "The Old Indian Orchard" and it held that for many years.

The white people claimed this Indian orchard, by the way, was the

one planted by John Appleseed.

The Indians along the Wabash always fought each other. There were several tribes here and history says that some of these were extinguished through battle. That was long before the coming of the white men.

Everyone knows the story of the battle of Fort Harrison when Gen. Zachary Taylor was in charge of the garrison of the fort built on the old Indian line. Everyone knows that the Prophet, bitter over victories the whites won against him in the northern part of the state, collected men from various tribes and directed the attack at the fort.

Honey Creek Massacre.

But few know that in 1813 there was a massacre of some of the white settlers living south of Honey Creek by a band of Potawatomes. The Indians missed one family named Dixon on the first night of the massacre. On the next night the band approached the Dixon family to kill the family. They found the few white people left living holding a prayer meeting. The Indians, afraid of the "Great Spirit," fled at this sight and the Dixon family remained safe.

Such was the superstition and his fear of all Gods.

The battle of Fort Harrison marked the real coming of white men and the crowding back of the sullen Indians, who did not go without making many attacks on these white.

One family attacked on one night by the Indians was the Shannon family. They killed the mother, a baby in the cradle and tomahawked two little girls, who ran to escape. The third, a wee child of seven, was left alive because she had a blue cloth tied around her head. The blue was the color of the French costumes and these Indians were afraid the child was of French origin and if she were killed the French would break with them.

But soon their French were off the high hills of the Wabash and also away from its valley and the Indians were crowded back farther and farther west by the incoming whites.

And soon they were a people known to the Hoosiers as the red men of the west. And today they are a fanciful race which once roamed the forests here—sometimes helpful, sometimes dangerous.

They left their names on the map of the Wabash valley. Many streams emptying into it bear Indian names, as do counties and even cities.

Tomorrow—Transportation
1816-1930.

Sunday, January 2, 1955.

Remember The Day They Picked Out The County Seat Here!

By A. R. Markle.

GEORGE C. GWATHMEY was the successful bidder for lot number 197, lying at the southeast corner of First and Wabash, at the first sale of lots in the transfer in the first general sale to the proprietors.



In making out the bond for Henry Redford, who had bought lot number 193 at the southeast corner of Cherry and First, the clerk of the sale, Gen. W. Gohnston, by error made him a bond for lot number 197. Rather than make a new bond, the clerk suggested that Redford take that lot instead of the one which he had bought. This was satisfactory to Redford and the sale was completed. Later, it was discovered that Gwathmey had bought 197 and so to square matters again, Gwathmey took lot number 196 on the opposite side of Wabash street. It was through this mischance that Redford built soon after the sale, the famous Eagle and Lion tavern on the corner of Wabash instead of Cherry.

One ambitious purchaser bid for eight lots at the price of \$1,226.00. On the note opposite the entry was written "there being no probability of getting the money for these lots either from the principal or security the bonds were canceled."

Another lot bears the endorsement that "this lot taken back—the purchaser having absconded."

Another note refers to lot number 163 "struck off to McCullough and Clark, but they having mistaken the lot or the crier miscried it, it was by the consent of the agent returned."

The account of Kitchell's expenses incurred at and before the sale, as well as later when he lobbied at Corydon, is interesting as showing what a little money would do in those days.

Many of those who attended the sales were from a distance and were attracted by the possibility of a profit and the social attractions of any gathering of those days and many merely visitors with no intention of purchasing.

Many of those who bought did so only with a hope of selling to others but among the buyers were some who came to stay and whose names are with us today.

Dr. Modesitt, Investor.

A heavy buyer was Dr. Modesitt, who bought eleven lots for \$1,712.00 and who soon after built the first habitation of the new town on lot number 259 on the east side of Water street between Ohio and Walnut streets for which he had paid \$300.00.

Henry Redford, who had come from New York in the Markle boat, built his two-story log tavern in the following winter and in this met the first courts and lodges. The celebrated Fourth of July meeting of 1817 was held here.

Mark Barnett became a resident as did the Carters, Colmans, Coopers, Harrisons, Jenckes, Stewarts, Sturguses, Winters, and Walkers.

Nathan Kirk and William Hoggatt were members of the Society of Friends and stayed at Honey Creek. John Hamilton and John Dickson remained here. The former was a Revolutionary soldier and the latter was the son of another, Joseph Dickson. He was buried southeast of the city. Middleton and Puckett lived south of town.

Kitchell paid C. and T. Bullitt sixty cents "on letters of advertisement" which may have been postage. Five dollars for recording the articles of agreement and the power of attorney were paid to them. Three dollars went to Judge Blackford for writing bonds. Squire Stout at Vincennes received \$21,000 for printing; \$.25 for acknowledging papers; \$60 dollars went to Harris for surveying the town. Judge Colman received \$53 for hire of hands who helped the surveyor. Recording the plat cost \$2. Liberty Hall was paid \$5.50 for printing the advertisement of the sale. Lambert received \$6 for selling the town. William Hoggatt \$10 for crying the sale; G. W. Johnston the same for clerk; Kitchell's own expenses going to Terre Haute and returning came to \$23. There was an additional \$2 for going to Vincennes and \$11 for going to Corydon.

His bill for his time amounted to \$80, forty days attending the sale at Terre Haute and for attendance on the legislature. This item needs a little explanation in these days when \$40 would not go far in working on the legislature as he did.

It will be remembered that the plat of Terre Haute showed in the center square a Courthouse. An evident intention on the part of the proprietors to make use of it in some way or other. This was then Knox county. It was with this in view that Kitchell was sent to Corydon to appeal to the statesmen there for a new county and that he was successful is shown by the enactment of the measure which created Sullivan county in 1817.

Others were interested in obtaining a county seat for their favorite community, however, and Merom was chosen.

Seek County Seat.

Whether the proprietors thought Kitchell was not equal to this task or not, they removed him as their agent and the following year sent John Owens to make a more earnest attempt to use the public square they had provided.

Owens succeeded in having a new county set off from Sullivan to be called Vigo and his bill

for his services and expenses include many interesting items among them eight days traveling from Louisville to Terre Haute at a cost of \$8.62½; printing handbills cost \$1.50.

Wiser than Kitchell, who had gained a county and lost a county seat, Owens had succeeded having placed in the act establishing the new county a provision for a disinterested commission which should look over the county and enter into an agreement which might prove best for its interests in making a choice of locations for a seat of justice.

The act provided that the commission should meet at the house of Truman Blackman of Fort Harrison prairie and there choose the most satisfactory site for the county seat.

Blackman lived at that time in one of the two log houses erected on his place a mile east and a mile north of the present poor farm, the farm according to an advertisement of his administrator a few years later a having two log houses in good repair and the framework of "good frame house now started."

Here on the designated date the commissioners met with the agent, John Owens and Abraham Markle chose the site of Terre Haute for the county seat.

The agreement was mutually satisfactory for while the proprietors received a substantial benefit from the selection, they agreed to pay the county \$1,000.00 in cash, bonds for \$3,755.00, donate the public square and in addition, lay out on the south of the town an addition containing forty lots and allow the county to select "choice and choice about" twenty-two of the lots as well as receive forty-eight lots in the original plat.

Following the agreement they appeared in the Western Sun of Vincennes under date of March 31 in the issue of April 1, 1817 two advertisements, Vigo County's first advertising expense.

Sale of Lots In the Town of Terre Haute.

Will be sold at public sale on the 20th of May next, by order of the Commissioners of Vigo County, Seventy Lots in the Town of Terre Haute.

A credit of 6, 12 and 18 months will be given for which bonds with approved security will be required. Terre Haute has lately been established as the permanent seat of justice for Vigo county it is situated immediately on the Wabash River about 3 miles below Fort Harrison. It contains a present about 20 houses, and number of excellent Mechanics as a description of the situation of Terre Haute has previously published we deem it inexpedient to add anything further than that its advantage must be acknowledged, equal, if not superior to any other situation on the Wabash. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock a. m. on the premises.

The other advertisement was to this effect:

Proposals.

will be received until the 20th April next, for the building of the Court House and Goal

of Vigo County. The courthouse will be built of brick, and 55 feet square. A bond with sufficient security will be required of the undertaker for the faithful performance of the work.

JOHN HAMILTON
ISAAC LAMBERT
EZRA JONES

Commissioners.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

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Sunday, June 21, 1953.

Terre Haute Became County Seat About The Year of Eighteen-Eighteen

A. R. Markle.

AS ORIGINALLY laid out in 1816, the site of Terre Haute was a rectangular piece of ground, seven blocks north and south by five blocks east and west. When Vigo became a separate county in 1818 and Terre Haute was made the county seat, an additional tier of blocks was added on the south making 40 blocks in all, extending from Water street on the west to Fifth street on the east and from Eagle street on the north to Oak street on the south. It was within this space that with very few exceptions the 4,051 inhabitants of the town lived. The Circuit Court and the attorneys who came in four times a year made Terre Haute an important place but it bore little promise at that time of ever becoming a city.

There were no houses along Sixth street and no buildings except the Congregational church and only a few buildings near the crossing of Sixth and Main (our present Wabash avenue).

The Heart of the Town.

The Prairie House, one of the hotels of the town, was situated at the east side of the town on the corner of what is now Seventh street and Wabash avenue and at that time it was separated from the rest of the town by a common. Its location so far away from the business district was due to the fact that Chauncey Rose who bought the half section of land between Seventh and Thirteenth streets and from Poplar to Locust in 1833 wanted to draw the town in that direction.

The courthouse of 1850 stood in the middle of the square which was between Second and Third streets and Main and Ohio streets. This was shown by an old illustration to have been a square two-story building similar to the old statehouse at Corydon, with a hip roof surrounded by a slender tower which terminated in a small, round dome. The building was a handsome piece of architecture surrounded by locust trees and enclosed with good palings.

A block south of the square was another hotel of the town known then as Browne's House but which earlier had been called the City Hotel and later became the Buntin House. In the 50s it was perhaps the most important hotel in town—the starting point of the stage coaches and consequently it was more noisy and more frequented than the Prairie House.

The commercial center at that time was the area surrounding the public square. The oldest buildings on the west side were mostly two-story structures with perhaps two or three three-story buildings. At that time the block was not full because other buildings were erected on the west side of the square in later years. On the north side was the Early Hotel, originally a two-story building. A few years later the proprietor, Mr. Jacob D. Early, added a third story and this building is the present Indois Hotel.

At the east end of that block, where now stands the Shandy building, was Locust Corner, so named because of the heavy growth of black catalpa or locust trees which shaded the premises all around from the broiling sun above. Here was located the early home of Judge Farrington where in 1837 the first Roman Catholic mass was celebrated in his parlor. After the destruction of his home by fire, he erected the present building in 1841 which now has a brick veneer covering the original surface.

In the rear of this on the area facing Third street was the Dole building, another three-story building. Across the street from this on the east side of Third north of Wabash was a small group of frame buildings with a brick building on the corner. A row of frame buildings east from the corner of Third and Wabash was known as Scott's Row. None of these were more than two stories high and were all destroyed by fire December 2, 1850.

A collection of small frame buildings, with a single two-story brick, were on the south side of the square from Second street east adjoining the old Terre Haute branch of the State Bank of Indiana. This building is now known as Memorial Hall and still stands in its original condition except for an addition to the rear.

History (TH)
There were no brick buildings at all on the south side of Wabash east of Third and on the north side from Fourth street to the alley west was Dutch Row. The old Spinning Wheel, a general store marked by an old fashioned spinning wheel hanging over the sidewalk, stood at the northeast corner of Fourth and Main. The rest of the lots in the block were either vacant or held small frame buildings.

The block on the east side of Fourth street from Wabash to Ohio was made up of small frame structures, but on the corner of Fourth and Main stood a two-story frame building which had been occupied as barracks during the recruiting for the Mexican War. This entire half block from Main to Ohio and from Fourth street to the alley was destroyed on April 12, 1858, by another of those fires which raged so fiercely in those early days.

Water and Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions in Terre Haute in 1850 could best be described as horrible. Human waste went into a privy vault which might have been loosely lined with bricks so as to allow the escape of the liquid portion. The drinking water supply came from driven or dug wells which also penetrated that water strata. In a few instances where a kitchen sink was used, it drained directly into a gutter in front of the house or building. The public wells for the school children were on the sidewalks and the overflow of the water stood in

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pools in the street. People riding by often allowed their horses to drink of this overflow and the neighborhood ducks and geese played and washed their feathers there.

As to plumbing and water supply, it could best be shown by the record of a lease for the building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Main, now occupied by the Courthouse Furniture Company. The east half of this room was leased from the owner, who was a silent partner of the concern which preceded the Root Store. The lease provided that the small courtyard at the rear of the store was to be used in common by all the tenants in the block. In a space of about 20 feet square there was a privy, a cistern and a well. This well, as usual, had a common drinking cup for everyone. As there was no radio in this era, the public could not be well informed of the various pills and drugs, doses, or treatment for any germ diseases. And yet, strangely enough, people survived. It is true there were many deaths from "summer complaint" and sometimes there were hints of cholera or typhoid, but the latter was not recognized during this period as a germ disease.

The consumption of whiskey was very high, but in most cases it excited no comment if considered used as a medicine. Of course, it can be said that often the whiskey consumed for various ills which were figments of the patient's imagination. There were several prescribed and advertised recipes for "whiskey and quinine," "eggnog" and "bit-ters" which guaranteed to cure nearly anything that ailed the patient. There was no ether, gas or spinal injections to dull pain for operations, but a considerable quantity of whiskey produced almost the same effect.

Fire Fighting.

The fire department was one of the most interesting features of Terre Haute during this period.

At each corner of the public square a large wooded cistern properly corked to hold water provided the means for extinguishing fires with a crude engine or pump then in use. To keep these filled with water against the emergency, water was hauled in hogsheads from the river. If the fire was at some distance from the square, the water was hauled there and paid for by the Common Council.

Each of the five wards of the town had a fire warden appointed for five years. To obtain a quick and sufficient supply of water the Common Council originally allowed \$3 for the first hogshead delivered at a fire, \$2 for the second, \$1 for the third and 25 cents for each succeeding hogshead until the fire was extinguished or had burned itself out.

The Care of Animals and Stock.

Between the fifties and the eighties stock roamed at will in the streets and alleys across open yards. Those of the citizens who kept a milk cow often turned her loose in the morning, but a few joined in the employment of a herder and sent their cows up on "Sixteen." This was the land lying north of Locust and west of Seventh to the river.

Chickens, likewise, often had the privilege of the town, and even more so than today cats and dogs were very prevalent. Mongrels wandered through the streets and alleys after they were turned out by owners who grew tired of their care and gleaned their existence from the numerous garbage quarters.

Waste from the slaughter houses along the bank of the river north and south of Main slid down a trough into the water where it was carried away. Frequently in the winter when the river was frozen over this waste accumulated on the ice and was carried on down the river when the ice broke up or wasted away into the water when the thaw occurred.

The Common Council of the town provided by ordinance for the location of slaughter houses, and such other industries which were termed nuisances, outside the city. Near the intersection of North Second street at what is now the Big Four Railroad, there was a factory known as the Soap Works or Candle Factory. It was to this place after a reasonable time that dead animals which were found in the streets were taken. During this period it was common to find a dead horse, dog, or cat lying in the street, abandoned by the owner.

(To be continued in next issue.)

History (TH)

First Courthouse And "Gaol" Came Along About Eighteen, Eighteen

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE — MAR 7 1948

By A. R. Markle.

(These stories are written from a series of notebooks which contain several thousand items taken from early newspapers and city directories in the Fairbanks library, from deed, probate, marriage, court, commissioners' and other county and city records, from the chain of title books in the Hendrich abstract office and from personal contact with many of those of past generations who had personal knowledge of the events that made Terre Haute what it is today.)

IN what is now known as the public square and where stands the Vigo county courthouse, was built the two-story brick building that housed the early offices of our first county officers. Built in the period from 1818 to 1825 it had its construction troubles from the very first. The commissioners asked for proposals for the building of a "court-house & goal" for Vigo county. The printer in the Western Sun at Vincennes, who set up the advertisement was not familiar with the old English word "gaol" and mis-spelled it but people gathered the meaning and proposals were made. The building was to be of brick, two stories high and 55 feet square. There may have been further specifications but the work was started and eventually finished. The stone work came from a quarry near the mouth of Coal creek, some six miles above Terre Haute and age has taken toll of all that has been used here, though many specimens are still in use.

The commissioners were John Hamilton, Isaac Lambert and Ezra Jones and the advertisement was dated Fort Harrison, March 31st,

1818. It was demolished in 1867 after sale for \$175.

On the southwest corner of Third and Ohio stood the two story brick built in 1824 by Lucius H. Scott. Occupied by him as a residence and a store it became in time the residence of Judge Huntington and the offices of a succession of lawyers. It was razed in 1933.

McGregor's Store.

On the north side of Wabash a little west of Second stood a three-story brick with unusual architecture and known as the Juniata Iron Store of Alex. McGregor who came here to become a wealthy man through many activities. First dealing in hardware, he built a large distillery on South First street and at the time of the first act taxing whisky by the federal government is said to have had in storage a million gallons of whisky. As the tax was imposed on the manufacture, at approximately a dollar a gallon, he is said to have been the first millionaire in Terre Haute as a consequence. He also had many other interests in Terre Haute.

The Breweries.

At the southwest corner of First and Ohio stood the Easter Brewery, long a profitable institution until the Internal Revenue Department closed it for a time because of a violation of the regulations. It later became a vinegar factory but was torn down in 1934.

On the west side of Seventh above Sycamore was Imberry's brewery. In its day a prosperous concern it changed hands several

times. Located as it was on the bank of the canal during its days of heavy traffic, the large casks were rolled directly from the brew house to the waiting boats. Far below the surface of the ground the old vaults still hold some of the largest rats ever known here. One owner of the property held it only two days, being killed in a run away the day he took possession. Imberry's house stood on the north side of Sycamore a little west of Seventh and was only torn down in the past decade.

Another old time brewery stood on the bank of the canal north of Poplar. Known as the Terre Haute Brewery it wound up its fate by the sale in 1848 by Demas Deming and Chauncey Warren, trustees. About the same time the Mogger Brewery was in operation on the north side of Poplar between the canal and Ninth street and this may have been the same property owned by Anton Mayer and sold by him to Bleemel when he started the brewery on the opposite side of Poplar which grew into the present Terre Haute Brewery.

Old Asbury.

On the lot at the northwest corner of Fourth and Poplar, given by the proprietors of Terre Haute for a community church, stood old Asbury church which succeeded the original church which faced Poplar. Also built by the help of the community, this larger building was erected in 1841 and after the completion of the Methodist church at Seventh and Poplar a deed was given the organization and they sold it for commercial purposes.

With the exception of the public square, all the property donated to the people of Terre Haute by the proprietors has now passed to private owners.

(To Be Continued)

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

—Historically Speaking—

By Dorothy Clark

History of Terre Haute goes back to year 1816

TO DEC 25 1977



A famous historian once said, "What is known to everybody of one generation is known by none of the succeeding generations unless someone took the pains to record the facts."

I've just completed writing 52 Sunday columns for 1977, and I can attest to the fact that there is some pain involved in all this work — research, interviewing, reading, writing, typing, indexing, etc. This is my 21st volume, and I look back and remember when A. R. Markle asked me to take over the Sunday historical column in 1956, and how I marveled at how he had written it for 25 years. I seem to be catching up with his enviable record.

Terre Haute's history goes back to 1816, 161 years ago, and newcomers to our city as well as older residents need to be reminded that Terre Haute began as a real estate development, a town on paper, so to speak. Most towns developed because of their location, at a crossroads, or a river landing, near a mill, or some reason for settlement at that particular point. Not so Terre Haute.

There were a few log cabins here, and the Indian village was still located where Pillsbury Plant is now. But all the action was still up north at Fort Harrison where even the Post Office was located.

The town proprietors bought the land, mapped the town lots, and advertised in eastern newspapers. Then they bribed the state legislators with promises of land and money if they could choose Terre Haute as the county seat of Vigo County in 1818.

After that land sales began to pick up. Where the courts were, there were the people and the trading.

More and more people settled here, and the town began to boom.

The river traffic helped, so did the National Road through here, then the Wabash and Erie Canal.

We became a railroad center, a pork-packing center, and with the droves of hogs passing down Main Street to the packing houses along the river, we almost became Porkopolis.

Terre Haute has always been a major trading center for the Wabash Valley.

In 1832, 145 years ago, Terre Haute was incorporated as a town; by 1835 a local census showed we had 183 families and a population of 1,200.

Terre Haute became a melting pot. Yankees from New England; Southerners from the Deep South and Kentucky (we were so southern in early days we celebrated Christmas with firecrackers!); French trappers and early settlers from Vincennes; Irish came to build the canal and railroads; Welsh and English and Scotsmen came to work in our coal mines, our steel mills and foundries; Middle-Europeans came to work in our factories; five percent Negro, then and now; Germans came to work in our machine shops, our breweries and distilleries, and still more came.

At one stage in local history, there was one saloon for every 200 people in Terre Haute. We printed seven different German newspapers here which were distributed throughout the Midwest.

Terre Haute has always been a melting pot and still is. This has a great deal to do with our present circumstances.

According to the latest census figures, Terre Haute is sixth in the nation in percentage of those over 65 years of age. The Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla., area leads with 20.3 percent; Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 18 percent; West Palm Beach, Fla., 17.3 percent; Atlantic City, N.J., 16.3 percent; St. Joseph, Mo., 14.8 percent; and Terre Haute with 14 percent. This also influences our community.

The three major centers of higher education here, St. Mary-of-the-Woods College established in 1840, and Indiana State University and Rose-Hulman Institute, both over 100 years old, have grown and influenced our town.

Mass transportation began in Terre Haute about 1865. Before that we had horse-drawn omnibuses operated by the different hotels in town to transport passengers from the railroad depot to downtown. The depot then was at Tenth and Chestnut streets.

There were only two horse-drawn cars on the line with a turnoff in front of the old Prairie House, now the Terre Haute House, where the cars could pass each other.

The cars seated about 20 passengers. A round trip took half an hour, from 6 a.m. until 9 p.m., and one car ran all night every half hour. The fare was five cents.

Your comment might well be "so much for progress, we had better service then than now."

One of my favorite theories about local history is that there is really nothing new, just different people doing it.

For instance, as early as 1864 there was a city ordinance against dogs running at large in the city.

But, if they did run loose, they had to have a muzzle because of rabies. Policemen received 25 cents for every dog they shot.

Over the years we've had so many ordinances against vice and immorality, it's difficult to see how Terre Haute ever got the name of Sin City!

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Terre Haute Has Progressed Since These Frontier Days

Dec. 27, 53

By A. R. Markle.

Last week's article on Early Terre Haute dealt with some of the social and economic conditions which prevailed in the dim past in Hoosierdom.

On Aug. 2, 1833, Sarah Jane McCabe, daughter of Rebecca Allison, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days, was bound out to Richard Blake. A month later David Linton took Phoebe Richey at the age of 4 years and 11 months, and in November "Henry, a poor negro boy, aged 13 years," was bound to James Wasson, the tavern keeper, to learn the art and trade of a hostler.

Asbury Newman, evidently the same Asbury who was bound to John Britton in 1828, was apprenticed to John R. Werrin in January, 1834. So it is evident that he did not succeed as a surveyor.

Pellet Hovey, aged 10, was given to Benjamin Bailly in 1830 to be taught carpentry.

In 1834 George, "a mulatto, aged about twelve," was taken by Daniel D. Condit to be a farmer, and two years later another "poor boy of color, the son of Elizah, a house servant," aged four years, was bound to Jacob Early and his wife, Ann Katherine Early, in whose household the mother was employed.

Rufus Hite Case.

At about the beginning of 1836 Rufus Hite or Kite died in Honey Creek township leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and three children. The widow, having no means with which to keep her family together, bound them out for their best interests. John, aged 4 years and 5 months, was bound to James Wilson; Fanny M., aged 6 years and 1 month, to Robert and Sarah Hopkins; Eliza Ann Elizabeth, aged 12 years and 9 months, to David and Mary Ann Jones.

On Sept. 26, 1835, Briant Thomas, age not given, was bound to Joseph Pound for five years.

T. M. Augustus Jewett, the beloved Congregational minister, was given Robert Morgan, "aged about 8 years," in 1837.

Rebecca Jane Mitchell, "a female pauper, aged 9 years and 6 months," was bound to David Sheldon in 1838, and her 11-year-old sister, Nancy, went to Gideon Devall on February 10, 1838. On the same day Evan Morrison took Mary Keath, a second sister went to Ralph Wilson, and a third sister, Rachel, was apprenticed to John W. Hitchcock. To show the confusion that sometimes resulted in such matters, the record gives Mary as 14 years and 4 months and Jane as 14 years and 2 months, while Rachel is given

no age at all in the agreement. Each, however, was protected in a way by a clause that provided her freedom if she should marry during the term of the contract.

Elijah M. Ward took a colored boy named Edward at the age of 16 and agreed to pay him one hundred dollars on his becoming 21.

Four Hamilton orphan boys and a sister were disposed of to: James Redford, 2nd, who took George and William, George being a few weeks under 17 and William a little under 12; Luther Grigsby, who took John, aged 10 years and 8 months; William Hill, who took Jane, aged 5 years, 9 months and 3 days, and William Goodale, who took Andrew Jackson, aged 2 years, 8 months and 17 days.

In January, 1840, Moses Cummins, aged six years and six months, went with his brother, Washington, aged 8 years, to William Simmons. But three months later William released Moses, who does not again appear in the records. Perhaps his mother married again and was able to secure the baby for herself, as was sometimes found to be true.

Others Bound Out.

Among other orphan children thus bound out for many years of service were John and Merida Edwards, Martin and Harvey Thomas McCoskey, John Kite, Josiah T. Bosworth, John Nonnehieu, Dulcina Tongate, Elizabeth Bare, William Techenor, William Ferguson, Martha Rogers, Albert Patrick (apprenticed by his father, Ebenezer, to John Dowling to become a printer), Maria L. Shelly, Almira Wilson, Catherine Booth, Alanson Mitchell, James Standup, Raymond Rassel, Asa Mitchell, Phillip Maines, Sarah and Mary Haskell, William and Thomas Wilson, Mary Jane Davis, John Hayworth, Edward and Cornelius Quinn, Jacob, George, Benjamin, Mary, Noah, Michael and Hannah Coffman, Calvander Hill, Daniel M. and John Grider (apprenticed by their father at 10 and 14 years of age), Angeline Wilson (by her father), James Carlisle (by his mother), Harriet Allen, Elizabeth, Belina, Mary Jane and Calvin Church Hawkins, Daniel and Franklin Shaw, Lucy Ann Owens, Franklin Washington Hattan, Henry and Joseph Baldwin, John Desart, Nancy Jane Galliland (by her mother), Elizabeth, Willis, Doctor and Joseph Roberts, William C. Weatherwax, Alvira and Martha Singleton (left with their step-father on the death of their mother, his wife), Pamela Taylor, Joseph Stoly, Angeline Popham,

Dennis Sullivan and John Lane. The latter was the one whose articles of apprenticeship were assigned to another nearly 8 years later when the boy was nearly 19.

Masters of the Orphans.

Among the masters of these servants were such men and women as James Stills, Daniel Shirley, James Ray, David W. Wilson, John W. McCoskey, George A. Chapman, Peter Dufficey, Gritain M. Harrison, Joseph and Nancy Kester, Edward V. Ball, Isaac Bolton, John M. Cain, Ralph Conover, Moses C. Carr, H. Westfall, John Clem, Jackson Longdon, Thomas Hayworth, Orson

Morgan, Frederick Beecher, Samuel C. Rowley, Jonathan Rogers, Pleasant Durham, Warren Chadwick, John H. Woodling, James Palmer, Lewis Alvey, Cyrus James, Benjamin Fisher, Edward Long, Peter Wood, Linus A. Barnett, Matthew W. Sedan, Francis Thralls, James M. Brown, Thomas McCawley, William Gillcrease, Callom H. Bailey, William and Michael Goodman, George Haselrode, Leonard York, William Miller, William Baldwin, Jacob Lyon, Thomas Desart, Stephen G. Burnett, J. L. Powers, Hezekiah, Benjamin and Kinchin Roaberts. ("free men of colors," the latter being the man who gave the land for the first colored school in Lost Creek township and possibly in Indiana); Zachariah Gapen, maker of coffins for the infant community for many years; Daniel Guinther, John Wood, Isaac and Cynthia Dean, Robert and Rachel Hoggatt, Zenas Smith, John Shuey, Franklin Sage, Jacob Morton, John F. Cruft, Samuel Early, Josiah Hicklin, Jane Early, David K. Smith and Grafton Cookerly.

Turning Back History.

The last of these agreements referred to is dated Sept. 22, 1848, but there are others on record as late as 1877, although by that date the practice of apprenticing children had ceased and only adults or grown boys were articulated.

One cannot but wonder at the fate of these bound girls and boys, their after lives and careers. What has become of them and are their descendants still among us? The interest in their after life is far greater than in the mere record of the agreements under which they served their masters as indentured servants. The same term applied to slaves who were kept in Indiana, where slavery as such was forbidden, but where the same practice was legal in the cases of children who had no one to care for or love them.

Yet, on the other hand, would not these children have been worse off had not the community begun this practice. At least the thought behind the legal action was good, even though sometimes the child might have been better off if he has starved to death (for in some cases he was kept at the point of starvation anyway). But we always find actual "slave masters," bent solely and entirely on getting the most out of their apprentices as their mental and physical conditions will allow, giving no real thought to their well being at all.

On the other hand, speaking generally, those unfortunate children, either left orphaned, or unwanted, were taught schooling, handicraft, trades by which they could develop useful grown up lives, and given the opportunity to learn all that their masters had at their command to enable them to become useful and recognized products of a growing and respectable community. In a great number of the cases, the children bound out were brought up in the inner circle of a family life that they would not otherwise have had, showing no distinction between the bound and the actual blood child of the brood. These, then, were those who grew up to take their rightful place in the progress of the town.

Next week we will see that the "Overseer of the Poor" did not always deal with small children in his office, and we will bring forth the handling of problems of unfortunate adults with problems equally as hard to solve.

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Terre Haute was granted a "charter" by the Legislature of the state to organize itself into a "town" on Feb. 17, 1838. The first meeting of the Common Council of the "new" town was convened, under this charter, on May 11, 1838. The members of the council were Curtis Gilbert, Robert Wallace, Samuel W. Edmunds, Theron A. Madison, Thomas Houghton, John F. Cruft, Jacob D. Early, Ransom Miller and Russell Ross. John Burton had been elected as a councilman from the Fifth Ward but he resigned immediately and Amory Kinney was elected to fill his place. The mayor-elect—Terre Haute's first—Elijah Tillotson—submitted his bond with Albert Lange and Samuel Edmunds as his sureties and it was approved. Charles T. Noble was elected the clerk and Britton M. Harrison was elected the marshal and assessor. Terre Haute was ready to start out on the second stage of its development—it was growing up.

Today, it is difficult to imagine what "city life" was in that day. Geese and chickens pre-empted all available space. Roaming pigs, stubborn cows, filthy swine and the putrid carcasses of various animals were everywhere. Reckless horsemen created such a hazard as only a confirmed pedestrian of today can appreciate. The streets—if those wagon track lanes going every which direction through the town could be called "streets"—were nothing but foot-deep dust in dry weather and bottomless quagmires in wet weather. Some few of the better homes in the town had picket or rail fences around them—not to fence themselves in but to fence out all the promiscuously wandering animals.

One of the primary considerations of the new council was the condition of the streets of the town. Although the report has been lost—and what interesting reading it would have been—the Common Council makes a record on July 2, 1838, that it accepted the report of the committee which was appointed previously to examine the streets and alleys and "to report what repairs and improvements are necessary to render them dry and comfortable . . ." The record then gives us a little more information.

+ + +

ON JULY 31—in the same month—the committee on streets reports "that they have examined the state of Market Street (now our South Third Street) and First Street (then an important street—without any railroad track running down the middle) as complained of by the mayor . . . and with regard to Market Street would recommend that some logs be placed in it in such a manner as to turn the travel to one side of the street which will in their opinion prevent accidents from occurring. The committee does not think any danger need be apprehended from the situation of First Street at present. The hole alluded to is so far over to one side of the street that

wagons or other vehicles would have to go entirely out of the traveled road to get into it and in their opinion no action is necessary upon that part of the mayor's communication."

Of course, the council did not have any funds to do anything with and this may have been the reason they found "no action necessary." Still, this is the beginning—which carries on to this very day for some reason or another—of differences and "clashes" between the mayor and the council.

The condition of the streets must have been pretty bad—and the mayor doing his duty, as usual, kept after the council. The next year the council finally gets around to doing something. On Aug. 3, 1839, the committee on streets reports that "there is a mud hole (it must have been pretty bad for them to admit it—and they later call this "bad mud hole" a "pond") on Wabash Street in front of lots 17 and 40 (this was the whole block between Fourth and Fifth streets on the north side of Wabash Avenue) and recommends an appropriation of \$20 be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in repairing the same under the superintendence of James T. Moffatt by filling in Wabash Street and cutting on the east side of Fourth Street running as far north as may be necessary to drain off the water in said pond.

+ + +

IT WAS NOT until 1843, on Feb. 13, that the council decided it better do something more permanent about keeping the streets in repair. The first "street fund" was set up. The council resolved that "there be a street fund created upon which orders may be drawn for the purpose of meeting demands against the corporation for labor done on the streets and that such street fund be raised by a tax on property before or in front of which work has been or may be done."

The "street fund" was all right but the "tax" certainly was not. The people did not like it so, on Feb. 20, the council "considered whether the whole street should be taxed or only the fronting property." The whole matter—although seemingly a good idea—got out of control and, on March 20—just a little over a month since it was created—the street fund was abolished and payment for labor on the streets was ordered to be made out of the general fund.

Throughout the early records of the council, there are many orders for specific repairs—mostly filling up mud holes—to the streets. Finally the council comes to ordering gravel to be spread over the traveled way. The board sidewalks running along and in front of the buildings were no concern of the council. The property owner either erected the board sidewalk himself or walked in the mud.

+ + +

WHEN ONE CONSIDERS what sources the council had to tax and what revenues it received from that tax, it did pretty well by the early

I Hear the Tread of Pioneers

By John G. Biel T.H. STAR MAY 31, 1957

settlers of our town. At one time the early "taxing ordinance" provided that "a pole tax should be assessed against each male inhabitant of said town who shall be 21 years old, sane and not a pauper and not specifically exempt by any law or ordinance; also lands and tenements, heriditaments and their appurtenances; also all household furniture except to the value of \$100 to each family; also merchandise, store and shop furniture, private libraries, money loaned for interest, notes or judgments bought with money; tools and implements, horses, mules and asses; meat cattle and hogs, carriages, waggon, carts and drays, saddles and harness, clocks, watches and musical instruments; gold and silver ware; also salt in barrels, beef and pork in barrels." This list of sources for tax money would seem adequate but, we must remember, there were only 204 votes cast in the election of 1839 for mayor, the winner, Britton M. Harrison, receiving 95; Joseph Cooper, 76 and Guy C. Welch, 33!

By 1841, the total vote for mayor was only 322—a pretty good population increase percentagewise in two years.

In this election Britton M. Harrison was re-elected with 241 votes; Zebina Hovey receiving 48 and Joseph Cooper, 33. No one in the town had much furniture to be taxed. They had—for the most part—only arrived within the last few years and all the "taxable property" they had was what they could bring along with them in a covered wagon.

Still, the town prospered and grew. These old records are preserved here for us today by the Historical Society so that we can learn of the struggles and problems encountered by our ancestors and predecessors in building our community to the place it enjoys—and which we enjoy—in the present day.

History (TH)

T.H. 1838-43

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Sunday, August 22, 1954.

Terre Haute Was Laid Out By William Harris, the Gov't Surveyor

By A. R. Markle.

THE FIRST need of the proprietors of Terre Haute after they had acquired the land was to lay out a town and for this purpose they employed William Harris,



A. R. MARKLE.

who had surveyed the townships for the government. At what is now the intersection of Poplar and Seventh streets he drove a stake and erected a mound of dirt. When some five years later, he was employed to lay out the original town he paid no attention to his original survey and he located Poplar street, which extended only to Fifth street, about a half-block north of the section line which ran east in the middle of what is now Poplar street east of Seventh street. As the 28 blocks in the original town were of the same size, each of them in turn had no connection with the original survey. When Chauncey Rose threw open his land east of Seventh street and north of Poplar street, Poplar street had run due east along the same line as in the original town. In order to make a continuous road of Poplar street, the street ran slightly south of east until it met the section line by which the present Poplar street is located.

When the proprietors acquired the land in the middle of September in 1816, they entered into a contract between themselves on Sept. 19, and on the twenty-fifth of September filed a plat with the county recorder at Vincennes.

Public Sale, 1816.

Almost immediately they inserted advertisements in the Western Sun of Vincennes, the Louisville Correspondent, and Liberty Hall, a Cincinnati newspaper. These called to the attention of the public a sale to be held on the town site on Oct. 30 and 31, 1816.

In preparation for this day forms were printed by Elihu Stout, covering the deferred payments by the purchasers, and bonds to insure to the purchaser that he would receive a proper deed for his purchase.

In turn if he did not pay cash he gave a bond which was also printed by Stout to be signed by the purchaser and two sureties. While all this printing was for the benefit of the town of Terre Haute, it was all done at Vincennes. In 1818 when the county of

Vigo was established and the officials took office, the printing of licenses to keep a tavern, to operate a ferry, or to open a store were all printed at Vincennes.

In the spring of 1823 John W. Osborn, who had worked with Stout at Vincennes but who did not agree with his views on slavery, decided to come to Terre Haute. On July 21, 1823, he opened his own printing house and issued his first copy of the Western Register and Terre Haute Advertiser and for nearly ten years published his newspaper and operated his job printing business.

Wabash Courier Sold.

Then in June of 1832 he sold the paper and his print shop to Thomas Dowling who changed the name of the paper to the Wabash Courier which he operated until late 1841. When Dowling sold the Wabash Courier to Jesse Conard in 1841, he agreed not to resume publication of another paper in Terre Haute for five years. But his brother, John, came here and started the Wabash Express with its first number dated December 13, 1841. Tom remained in the background as an editor and later on he sold the paper to David S. Donaldson, taking in exchange the latter's home which has since been known as the Dowling House. It occupies the block and a half facing Sixth street between First and Second avenues and extending back as far as the alley east of Fourth street.

Another weekly paper, the Wabash Enquirer, had been established here July 4, 1838, by G. A. and Jacob Chapman, but it was not long-lived. They favored free trade in opposition to the protective tariff views of the Courier. After the suspension of the Enquirer the Chapmans moved to Indianapolis and founded the State Sentinel, which became the supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and it was continued for many years. Jacob Chapman was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851, which created the present constitution of this state.

The Terre Haute Journal.

In 1857 Edmunds, Cookerly and Thomas J. Bourne founded the Journal as a weekly. Bourne died in 1857 and the Journal became a daily with Colonel Cookerly as editor. The office was located over the post office on South Fourth street. In the Express dated Oct. 22, 1861, we find the following. That about 7 o'clock on the evening of the previous Monday, a body of soldiers entered the northern part of this city and marched, under the command of officers, through several

of the principal streets until they reached the office of "The Terre Haute Journal," a paper which had been printed and published here for a number of years. From Camp Vigo on the old fairgrounds at the intersection of the Fort Harrison and Seventh Street roads they had marched into town. After reaching the office of the Terre Haute Journal, they placed guards at several points of access and they then proceeded to form a long line in front of it in the street to prevent interference entered the office and destroyed everything in it by throwing into the street everything movable and destroying a printing press they were unable to move. Later in the same article it states that they remained in the city about two hours. No doubt that these were some of the officers and men of the Forty-third Regiment stationed at Camp Vigo about a mile north of the city. The article states that there were an estimated 200 to 500 men in the group.

In the same paper on Oct. 24 the following appeared: "We learn that the soldiers in Camp Vigo are subscribing to a fund to be paid out of their first month's wages, to make up the loss sustained by Colonel Cookerly in the destruction of the Journal Office."

A notation made under the same date tells of the Law and Order Citizens holding a meeting with W. K. Edwards as chairman and Joseph H. Blake as secretary. The purpose of the meeting was to appoint a committee to inquire into the outrages of the mob on the preceding Monday night and to appoint another committee. The chairman appointed Edmunds, Beauchamp, Farrington, H. Ross, J. L. Talbert, C. Gilbert and S. Conner. The committee retired and on return proposed the names of C. Gilbert, J. D. Early, L. G. Warren, John H. O'Boyle, John R. Cunningham, W. B. Tuell, R. W. Thompson, William Mack and W. H. Stewart as the inquiring committee.

In the issue of the Express for Dec. 10 there appeared the following announcement: "The Terre Haute Journal issued last evening in nice, new type, making a handsome appearance."

The Prairie Citizen.

In 1850 James B. Edmunds and his cousin, Isaac Coultrin, started the publication of the weekly, The Prairie Citizen. In May of 1850 the Express laid plans to publish a daily newspaper and Edmunds and Coultrin, learning privately of this plan, made secret arrangements to issue their own daily.

On May 11, the first issue of a Terre Haute daily appeared, followed the next day by the Express and a little later, the Courier. However, Terre Haute was not yet ready for a daily paper, particularly three rivals, and after a short-lived existence all daily papers ceased publication and again became only weeklies.

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One Hundred Years Ago Terre Haute Was Taking Shape Of Real Town

TERRE HAUTE TRIBUNE

FEB 22 1948

By A. R. Markle.

(Information taken from the early directories of Terre Haute, now at Fairbanks Library.)

FEBRUARY, 1848, saw in Terre Haute a fairly well built town centered about the courthouse square, it is true, but with extensions along Ohio and Wabash. The residential section was also close to that part which was the commercial portion of the growing town. True, much of it was of frame buildings, destined to expire in flames or to become obsolete, but there was one structure at or near the corner of First and Mulberry that was even then 25 years old. That structure still stands, the oldest example of the brickmason, Benjamin Gilman's office, Terre Haute's first pork packer.

Time Takes Its Toll.

The old Scott house at Third and Ohio streets, the old Seminary that stood on the Teachers College grounds, old Ashbury church, the Buntin House, the Prairie House, McGregor's Iron Store on Wabash, west of second; the old courthouse on the public square, the old Hulman store at Fifth and Wabash, the Stewart House on North Second, the Clark House at First and "Bridge," really Ohio street; the old county jail at Third and Walnut, the Baldwin church at Fifth and Ohio, the Usher house that was for so long the home of Herman Hulman, Strawberry hill also his home before he came to Ohio street, the Easter brewery at First and Ohio, the Holmes foundry, la-

ter the car works, the Baptist church at Sixth and Cherry and the Congregational church on the opposite corner, all solid brick structures in their time, are all gone or so altered by time's changes as to be no longer recognizable. Then, too, the old frame buildings of early days are all gone either by the replacement of commerce or destroyed by fire and Terre Haute today is the better for their going.

Modern Replacements.

A solid block of frame structures known as "Dutch Row" that stood on the north side of Wabash avenue west from Fourth street to the alley was one of the first to be replaced by the owners, who joined together to erect "Union Row." The Wabash Courier of Feb. 3, 1850, announced that "Dutch Row on National Road street from Fourth street to the alley is being torn down to make way for a handsome three-story brick for the full half block." There it stands today. Finished quickly, it was first occupied by tenants in September, one of the first being the firm of Ludowice & Hulman in the third room from the alley.

Phoenix Row.

The balance of that block was known as "Scott's Row," a decrepit collection of frame buildings but including a two story brick, formerly the "Light Horse Harry" tavern, our second early house of entertainment. On the morning of December 2, 1850, fire broke out in Biehl's coffee house and spread to include all the half block and

around the corner on Market or Third street. The loss, in the dollars of those days, was estimated at \$12,000 including the contents. The principal owners were W. D. Griswold, Ezra W. Smith and John Routledge and they joined with the other owners in the erection of the present building, appropriately named for the fabled bird that rose from its own ashes. In the new building at times were the founders of many of our wealthy families. R. & O. Tousey were joined by W. R. McKeen, the "Boy Banker;" Ezra Smith, who built the house on Ohio, later the home of the Y.M.C.A., who disappeared the night of his famous dinner party to which Terre Haute society refused to come in toto; W. D. Griswold who later built railroads in Indiana and Illinois and is buried in Woodlawn, and several others.

The Farrington block and its neighbor. At the northwest corner of Third and Wabash is the Shandy Building which was built following a fire that destroyed the home of James Farrington, site of the first communion of the Catholic church in Terre Haute. Across the alley to the north of this building stands the Dole Building and of these the Wabash Courier under date of Nov. 3, 1849, says "Farrington's new two story brick corner of Third and National Road street is done." Further that "Messers Dole have erected a large three story brick on Third street north of Farrington's." In the former was the office of the first telegraph line and it was for a time following the fire across the street the office of the Courier itself. The Dole Building was a hospital during the Civil War and later the home of the fire department now on the opposite side of Third.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Sunday, July 5, 1953.

What Terre Haute Did For Amusement In The Latter 'Forties

By A. R. Markle.

THE MATERIAL used in this story is taken from a paper composed by Dr. John J. Schlicher, former professor of Latin in the Indiana State Normal School. The material was so well written that the writer thought his readers would find it amusing.

The temperance movement seems to have been strong in Terre Haute in 1850. There were local branches of both the "Sons of Temperance" and the "Cadets of Temperance," each of which had a hall for its meetings. They received considerable attention, especially the latter. We read of their being especially invited to Sunday School anniversaries, of having Professor Soule read his temperance poem to them, and of voting their thanks for a dinner given them at the Eagle Hotel at Third and Mulberry. It is even a record that Harrison township, in which Terre Haute is located, voted against license in 1848. From a document found in the cornerstone of the old town hall it was learned that in 1843 the saloons or "coffee houses" had been reduced to three, "which were scarcely able to pay expenses." "Liquor, as a beverage, is almost unknown."

The organization called the "Atlantian Litterati" should surely be mentioned. They had well-furnished club rooms and a library and maintained a course of lectures during the winter. One course beginning in January was to contain "six to ten lectures on literary, philosophical and historical subjects" to be given in the society's hall at a cost of \$1.00 for a gentleman or a family. Whether single females were admitted free or excluded, was not stated. But no doubt they went in with the family, for a boarder always counted as one of the family where they stayed.

Profound Topics.

The subjects of these lectures and of others given about that time are of some interest as showing what people wanted or were willing to hear in those days. Among them were "California," "The Mission of America," "Pythagoras," "The History of Epidemics," "The Siege of Troy," "The Age of Chivalry," "The Statesman," "Rome," "The Vision of Daniel," "The Bright and Morning Star," "The Early History of the Wabash Valley," "Poetry: Its Nature and Influence," "Hungary and Kossuth," "The Influence of Discoveries in Physical Science on Civilization." Other societies also maintained courses, for example the "Mechanic's Historical Society." Many of the lectures were by local men, ministers, teachers, doctors and others.

Other entertainments, somewhat less academic, were also frequent. A Mr. Jackson gave a series of entertainments at the courthouse consisting of imitations of prominent actors and orators, both political and ecclesiastic. They were reported to be considered "First Class" by those

who knew the originals, and to have given great satisfaction to persons who appreciated that class of entertainment.

There was also an exhibition of an oxyhydrogen microscope in the town hall and a vocal concert by the Higgins family.

"It would be good," said the reporter, "to have a conscience as clear as Mrs. Higgins' voice."

Then there was a panoramic exhibition of the Hudson River and scenes from Virginia—with 9,400 yards of canvas, pronounced by artists and critics to be the best work of art ever presented to the public.

It was the time when people were interested in phrenology, also, and a certain Anton gave lectures on the subject for a small fee. He also gave charts and examined heads at Brown's Hotel (on the square), presumably for a larger fee. Of four entertainments about the same time, the lectures on phrenology, a lecture on phonetics, the exhibition of paintings and a company of minstrels, the lectures on phrenology were pronounced the most interesting.

Indian Wonder.

There were a number of concerts, and finally a "Grand Concert given by one Okah Tubbee, an Indian, who was heralded as 'the greatest natural musician in the known world.' He put up at the Prairie House and charged 25 cents, and as the papers put it 'goes it strong on natural principles and plays exquisitely on several instruments.' Nor was this all. He had, in addition, real Indian medicine for sale which would cure some two dozen of the major ailments of mankind, from bronchitis to cancer and from white swelling and toothache to fits. Though he threatened to stay but a few days, his advertisement appeared in the Wabash Courier for several months.

The desire of the people to be humbugged was further satisfied by the circus, the barbecue, the camp meetings, and last but not least, by patent medicines. There were two or three circuses in Terre Haute each year and to judge from their names alone, they must have surpassed each other and everything else. One of them, for example, was Mabie's Grand Olympic Arena and United States Circus.

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When Taylor Ran.

As for political meetings, one was held at Fort Harrison, a short distance north of the town, in 1848, during the Taylor campaign, at which a crowd was present estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000 people. They were all fed on the grounds, and it took three speakers, addressing them simultaneously, to give them a chance to hear. General Taylor himself, who had been in command during the "battle" of Fort Harrison in 1812, had been invited to come, but had sent his regrets.

The Fourth of July celebrations usually consisted of processions of the Sunday School children, beginning in some cases as early as seven in the morning, a meeting at which there were songs, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, an oration and prayer, and then a dinner spread in the basements of the churches or in the courthouse yard. There was often a second meeting with speeches later in the day, and even a third, on one occasion at least, in the green wood north of town, with still another collation. Verily, eating and listening to speeches was the order of the day. The event was usually planned by a meeting of the young men at the town hall several weeks beforehand.

In more ways than one, 1850 was the end of one period of thought and behavior and the beginning of another. The time when gentlemen wore stocks and dickeys and strapped their pantaloons under their boots, when girls on skates would have been a phenomenon, when all men chewed fine cut and the spittoon stood in the family pew, and when red-nosed deacons were not uncommon, was about to pass away. Quite naturally in such a time of breaking-up, some extremes of behavior were indulged in.

Then Came Miss Webber.

Quite a stir was made at the time, among other things, by a certain Miss Webber's advocacy of male attire for women. Female dress, she said, had been invented by man as part of his tyranny. She advocated that trousers should be worn by women till marriage and by widows till married again. This was evidently an extreme form of the bloomer agitation.

In spite of such temporary aberrations, however, life in Terre Haute in 1850 was on the whole eminently proper. In the winter of 1850-51 it was thought worth recording that a new species of entertainment was coming in, that of "happening in," which was beginning to supersede the old-fashioned parties.

Such parties as we read of were extreme in their innocence. One occurred, for instance, at the home of Judge S. B. Gookins on Strawberry Hill. This was far outside of town at the time so that when the judge moved there he had been obliged to resign his seat in the city council. The party was for the Sunday school children of Mr. Jewett's church, together with a number of "more adult folk." There were strawberries, ice cream and cake, a promenade on the lawn, and music. The naughtiness came a little later, and, as the paper hinted, surreptitiously. "Perhaps in the absence of Mrs. Gookins, and after the stars arose, there may have been a little of the "light fantastic toe" on the grass. But all was serene and quiet by early bedtime."

When Terre Haute Was Young; Days of the Wabash "Ague"

STRUGGLE OF THE EARLY PIONEERS TO DRAIN THE SITE OF THE GROWING TOWN.

By A. R. Markle.

LXXXVIII.

DRAINAGE PROBLEMS.

THE location of the first town of Terre Haute was for many years an unhealthy one and the greatest factor in this matter was the stagnant water that stood the year round almost on its borders.

There is little doubt that the "fever and ague" from which the inhabitants, no less than the town itself, suffered was our old enemy malaria and promoted and propagated by the mosquitoes that were such a pest in those days.

When we realize that Lost Creek, with its entire water shed to the east of us had no other outlet than to sink into the ground almost at the edge of the town as we know it now, that the same was true of many other lesser streams such as that which leaves Deming park and disappears soon after, that water stood the year round in many parts of the town itself, one wonders that the early settlers survived at all, much less to prosper as the years went on.

As late as the early eighties, a small stream ran across the vacant lots east of Fourteenth street from Orchard to Poplar, water stood much of the year in the neighborhood of Tenth and Fourth avenue as late as the nineties and even well within the present century, Lakeview park was established as an amusement resort where wild ducks, coots and loons had nested but a few years earlier to the west of Edgewood Grove.

Real Lost Creek.

The course of Lost Creek may still be seen a little to the east of Twenty-fifth and Maple avenue where it ran southwest instead of northwest as it does now and the water stood so deep across the National road that traffic was often suspended and it was later found necessary to raise the grade nearly five feet from Nineteenth to beyond Twenty-fifth to afford a constantly open road free from water.

In later days the Wabash and Erie canal added to the discomfort and after its abandonment, the town often found it necessary to have the portions that became a nuisance drained or filled in.

The charter of the town of Terre Haute, granted by the legislature Feb. 7, 1838, and effective with the acceptance by the vote of the citizens and the installation of the new board of trustees May 10 of the same year, contained a clause giving the town the sole and exclusive control of the streets, alleys and lanes of the town with full power to open, grade, pave or improve them, and provided that to "prevent all misunderstanding it is hereby expressly declared that no portion of the territory within the limits of the corporation shall be included in any road district nor shall the citizens or the property of said town be subject to taxation for county or state road purposes, anything in the laws of this state notwithstanding."

At that time the limits of the town were set by Water street on the west, Seventh street on the east, the north line being a line drawn due west from the northwest corner of Seventh and Sycamore, then known as Linton street, while on the south, Deming street and its extension west to the river allowed two of the outlots to be included.

First Street Grades.

The first move of the new board was to have a plan and profile of the town made by Wm. D. Wood at the expense of \$134 for the purpose of establishing grades for the streets.

Gilbert, Madison, Miller, Craft and Ross of the council were appointed a committee to examine the streets of the town and report what money and what appropriations were necessary to "render the streets dry and comfortable" at a cost not to exceed \$300.

July 14, Gilbert was permitted to turn the water of Ohio street into the alley between First and Water so as to allow it to wash down the lot where the jail now stands, "provided it shall not be permitted to reduce the same below the established grade."

The state at which some of the streets arrived due to a lack of provision for drainage is indicated by a report of a committee at a council session July 31, 1839, in which they recommended that with regard to Market street, "some logs be placed in such a manner as to turn the travel to one side of the street, which will in their opinion prevent accidents from occurring. The committee do not think any danger is to be apprehended from the situation of First street at present. The hole alluded to is so far to one side of the street that wagons or other vehicles would have to go entirely out of the traveled road to get into it, and in their opinion no action is necessary."

August 3, the committee reported a large mud hole in Wabash street in front of lots 17 and 40 (at the alley on the north side between Fourth and Fifth) and recommend-

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ed an appropriation of twenty dollars or as much as might be needed to fill in the hole and dig a ditch along the east side of Fourth as far north as might be needed to carry off the water.

October 7, 1839, sums of not to exceed seven dollars were allowed to repair Market street at the intersection of Poplar, and First between Oak and Poplar and a week later a bill of twenty dollars for repairing the streets near the steam mill was allowed.

February 14, 1842, a committee reported that they had examined the condition of Market and Fourth streets and found them to be as complained about but owing to "the hardness of the times" hesitated to recommend a proper method of repair.

While labor was to be had at a very low rate and the two streets were virtually impassable between the National road and Chestnut street, they realized something had to be done and advised that the streets be graded to their original plan.

August 1, Goodwin and Wallace were appointed a committee to examine an alley near Mr. Boudinot's and on the 8th they reported that "two furrows run north changes the water from place complained about."

Unsafe For Vehicles.

September 5, an order was adopted regarding the work on Market and Fourth streets, requiring the mayor to report at each meeting thereafter until the work was completed, what was being done and to whom it was to be charged, the order being in response to complaints that part of the work was done, but the greater part was unfinished and "some parts of said streets are still unsafe for the passage of vehicles, and other parts thereof are considered injurious to the health of citizens living near from the water which collects in a body and remains until it shall be absorbed by evaporation."

October 25 an order was adopted for the grading of "Wabash street from Second to the alley near Mrs. Buxton's" (north side of Wabash west of First) and the east side of First street between Wabash and Cherry, the work to be done under the supervision of the mayor and at the expense of the adjoining property owners, two-thirds of the footage being represented in a petition asking for the work.

Also an ordinance was passed requiring the mayor, upon the grading of Fourth and Markets streets being completed, to grade the streets north of the National road that ran into those streets.

Three weeks later it was ordered "that a water drain be cut from Ramage's corner towards the river on Cherry street so as to take off the water that remains now in front of Ramage's."

December 10, B. M. Harrison was appointed as agent for the town to arrange for payment by the property owners "in scrip-work, mdze. or otherwise" in good faith and impartiality.

A schedule of the cost of the work with one-third added for contingencies was furnished the agent, the total amount being \$433.93 for the work on Wabash, Second, Third and Fourth streets. The amounts varied from 66 cents charged to Thomas Burton to \$55.75 for James Farrington.

In a report made at the close of the year 1842, the committee mentioned Market and Fourth streets as "in a wretched state and in some places impassable" early in the year, and that they were ordered repaired, "not graded," under a provision in the charter which gave the board the power to grade, pave, etc., any street, and charge the cost to the property owner fronting on the street, the owner first having the privilege of doing the work himself under the direction of the mayor or the board.

February 15, 1843, the council "resolved, that so much of an order of the common council of the town of Terre Haute passed December 10, 1842, as relates to the payment of claims for work done on Market and Fourth streets, be and the same is hereby repealed."

At this meeting a street fund was created, the fund to "be derived from a tax on property before or in front of which work has been or may be done." Further, it was ordered that bills for work done on the two streets, contracted for by the mayor, when properly authenticated, be allowed and "an order be drawn on the treasury for each man's bill, to be paid from the street fund."

A week later a committee was named to settle the question as to whether the street fund was to be raised from the whole street or only that part in front of which the work was done.

Pioneer Builders Who First Discovered Local Resources

History (TH)

Community Affairs File

By DOROTHY J. CLARK

Perhaps the old water mill on Honey Creek built by Lambert and Dickson was the first industrial improvement on the old stump and horse mills that in their slow and imperfect way had furnished the people bread.

This water mill was erected in 1816 and when it was washed away, not very long after being built, it was a real calamity to the early settlers in this region.

The next year, 1817, Major Markle built his better and more substantial grist mill in the north part of the county on Otter Creek and this mill ground the grain for settlers all over the Wabash Valley.



A "float mill" was built on the Wabash in early times by Mr. Bennett. This was three miles down the river. A steam mill was put up in Terre Haute by the Wallace Brothers along about 1823. However, the people subscribed the funds and gave them to these men to build the mill. The brothers were the sons of the preacher who held his meetings in the courthouse.

As early as 1824 B. I. Gilman of Cincinnati, father of Mrs. Flora Gulick, started in Terre Haute the business of pork packing. His was a pioneer establishment and immediately other pork packers began operations. Some of the earliest ones were: J. L. Humeston, B. H. Griswold, L. Ryce, James Ross, William J. Rie-man & Co., John F. and William S. Cruft, and John Burson who had a cheap wooden structure on the south side of Wabash avenue below First.

Alexander McCune was the packer at this place. Daniel Johnson and Ralph Wilson did business in a frame house until they built on the north side of Wabash on the lot later occupied by the Kintz Lumber Company.

Another Plant Opened.

Jacob D. Early, after packing some years with Joseph Miller, opened up a place of his own on the south side of Mulberry street. This was afterwards converted into a theater, where such people as Alex Drage and wife, Sam Lathrop and Sam Burgess gave performances and the histrionic efforts of native talent were tried out.

Chauncey B. Miller built a pork house in 1841 on the corner of Canal and Water streets. Mr. Early later purchased these premises in 1848 and built his large pork house the same year.

James Johnson and James Farrington, Israel Williams and John Boudinot built a pork house in 1842. The other pork houses were owned by Paddock & Co., Levi G. Warren, Benjamin and Samuel McKeen, George R. Wilson, John Duncan and others.

It was the custom in those days before railroads to send the corn and pork to New Orleans via the river route on flat boats. Even after the close of the Civil War the pork packing industry was still an important one here in Terre Haute. In those days the freight rates of Indiana played havoc with the trade and a farmer had to pay more for a haul of two miles than for one the full length of the road, and

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the pork packing industry therefore took a slump.

The last season that a pork house was in operation was from 1878 to 1879 and the product was much smaller as compared to that of other years. An effort was made later to organize a pork packing company here but again the freight rates prevented its success.

At one time Terre Haute was in danger of being named "Hogopolis" because of the large number of hogs raised in this section, which with the corn yield, made this region famous and pork packing could be maintained here the year round.

Back in the eighties Terre Haute was much concerned with the experiments of the Hudnut Hominy mill. It was discovered that an oil could be extracted from the heart and germ of Indian corn. This was Mazoil, a transparent liquid, golden in color, with a specific gravity about equal to ordinary lubricating oil. It was odorless and very clean so it was used principally for cooking and baking purposes, taking the place of lard or butter fat. The Hudnut company utilized in its manufacture that part of the corn which was not used in hominy or grits which was the company's main product. About 100,000 gallons a day of Mazoil was turned out by this company.

Cooperage Works.

The Wabash Cooperage Works was located between Second and Third streets along the Vandalia railroad tracks. Its products consisted of all kinds of tight barrels for use in distilleries and the oil trade. The last owner was Mr. Gilman and the place became known as the Gilman Stave and barrel Factory.

In 1900 Frank McKeen, D. E. Reagin, S. C. McKeen, J. J. Dan-nacher and O. McGregor reorganized the concern and for more than two years they employed 56 men who turned out 225 barrels a day. The plant closed down just before Prohibition.

Stephen Adair was the sole proprietor of a loose barrel factory on East Crawford street near Thirteenth. The factory occupied nearly a half-acre, employing 20 men the year round. His son, Ed Adair, was foreman and the annual output was from 50,000 to 70,000 barrels. He manufactured barrels of all kinds for the packing of salt, coffee, flour, etc., as well as boxes for packing all kinds of merchandise. Most of the product was used in the city and only a small portion was shipped away.

The Hudnut Milling Company was established first in 1852 in Edinburg, Ind., and grew to be one of the greatest industries in the country. It was moved to Terre Haute in the early sixties, and work began in an humble way in an old wooden building at the foot of Walnut street on the river. Theodore Hudnut was pres-

ident and B. G. Hudnut, secretary and treasurer.

Employed 100 Men.

Later, the company had two mills, a frame and a brick and also an iron clad elevator here. They gave employment to 100 men, with a 1,200 barrel daily output of old-fashioned lye hominy, called hominy grits.

They had two other mills, one at Mt. Vernon, Ind., and one at Pekin, Ill. The four mills consumed 16,000 bushels of corn daily. Besides hominy grits, they also produced clean meal, corn flour, pearl corn, corn meal, hominy feed and maizone, beside the aforementioned Mazoil. The Hudnuts were the inventors and patentees of all the machinery and devices used in their factory.

Newhart and Gardner established a hominy mill in 1878 with a capacity of 150 barrels a day. In 1884, Mr. Newhart died and the business was conducted by the widow and the son, who constructed the mills throughout with an enlarged capacity of 400 barrels a day. In 1886 this mill burned down and was rebuilt with a capacity of 500 barrels a day. The buildings were at South First street and shipments were made to all parts of the United States.

In the southwestern part of the city, on the river, was an extensive plant owned by James Nichols, covering 10 acres and furnishing employment to 75 skilled workmen. This enterprise was the oldest and largest of its kind in this section of the state, including the only saw mill in the city. They produced lumber, flour barrels, staves, hoops, poultry crates, packing boxes, etc.

More about early industries in next week's column.

TERRE HAUTE IN 1828

History (T/H)

Community Affairs File

Terre Haute's Census Nearly Century Ago

Terre Haute was a very small village in 1828. About this time, Dr. E. V. Ball brought his wife to the city and began housekeeping. In January, 1826, Dr. Ball had wed Miss Sarah E. Richardson at York, Ill. Mrs. Ball had in her effects left the following list of names as all the inhabitants of Terre Haute on that date:

William Linton and his wife, David Linton, Sarah Linton, Nancy Linton and Frank Cunningham and wife. Their daughters were Eliza, Margaret, Patience and Mrs. Shuler. Mrs. Shuler and two children, Julia and Lawrence. The Cunningham boys were Nat and Bill. There was a young girl Mrs. Cunningham had raised, Mahala Covert. Lucius Scott and wife, John Cruft and wife and one son, Charles; James Farrington, wife and daughter, Mary; John D. Early, Chauncey Rose, Joseph East, Chauncey Warren, Dan Johnston, wife and two children, Mary and Martha; Mrs. Wilson, Ralph Wilson, McQuilkin, wife and two sons, Bill and Tom; Demas Deming, Israel Harris, wife and two step daughters, Malinda and Lucinda Hogue; Dr. Modiset, wife and three children, Welton, Fanny and James; Henry Allen, wife and one son, R. S. McCabe, wife, son and daughter, Frank and Eliza; John Britton, — Roach, Ephreham Ross, wife, four sons, Russel, Harry, James and Sandy; two daughters, Betsy and Sally Ann;

Ziba Wolcott and wife, — Brashier, wife, three sons and three daughters, Charles Noble, Fuller and wife, William Mars, Mrs. Tisbrough, Campbell, a merchant; Dr. Parsons, wife and son, James Bratt and wife, Mrs. Hanna, two sons and one daughter, Mrs. Angers and three daughters, John Angers, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Angers; Judge Tillotson and wife, Theo. Riddle and wife and one son, William Brueton and wife and two children, Billy and Mary; Mr. Mark, Robert Sturgus, Elsha Huntington, Ed Hannigan, Peter, Frenchman, Curtis Gilbert, William Dole and wife and three sons, Rev. Montfort, wife and two sons and one daughter, George Hussey, wife, one son, Preston, and one daughter, Ann; William Probst, wife and two children, Dr. Patrick, Sam McIntire, Tracy Hopkins, Mary Ratliff, Oles family, Joseph Miller, wife and son, Giles; Salmon Wright, wife and two daughters, Caroline and Nancy; John Osborne, wife, son, Bishop and daughter, Mary; Barns Gookins and wife, May Duese, Hannah Austen, Amary Kinney, William Hayes, wife, four sons and one daughter, Eliza; William McFadden, wife and two daughters, Malcolm McFadden, wife and two daughters, Louis Redford, old Mrs. Lace, and William Ramage.

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TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

February Happenings of the Eighteen Sixties

By DOROTHY CLARK

Int. Star Feb 26 - 1961

Isaac Ball's clipping scrapbook has furnished me with material for several Sunday columns and none more intriguing than two which concerned events which happened nearly a century ago in the month of February.

One clipping concerned a show held here in Terre Haute in 1862. "General Tom Thumb, world-renowned American man in miniature, who was first introduced to the public by P. T. Barnum at his American Museum, in New York City, on Dec. 8, 1842, and has since appeared on four different occasions before Queen Victoria, nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, and twenty million persons," came to Terre Haute.

In 1859 he had returned from his second tour through Great Britain, Germany, Holland and France, and having long since acquired a fortune, had been trying for the second time to content himself by retiring to private life.



The clipping continued: "He finds, however, that 19 years of public life have served to render the excitement attendant thereon necessary to his happiness and for this reason determined to make one more tour through the United States, including California, then Australia and return again to England."

Was Here in 1862.

Tom Thumb appeared here on Feb. 25, 26 in 1862 at the City School House. The newspaper gave his description at that time as "twenty-four years old, weighs 33 pounds, appears in a great variety of interesting performances, imitations, costumes, songs, dances, etc., including Napoleon Bonaparte, Frederick the Great, the Oxonian, Sailor, Grecian Statues, Highland Chieftain, Bobbing around, Valikens and his Dinah, the Court Dress worn before Her Majesty, the Polka, Highland Fling, etc."

Appearing with Tom Thumb were: "Mr. Wm. Tomlin, the great English Buffo and Baritone from London; Mr. W. DeVere, the celebrated American tenor; and C. G. Titcomb, the brilliant pianist."

On display before and after the performance were the jewels presented to him by Queen Victoria. When the weather was pleasant the "General rides to and from the Hall of Exhibit (the school house in this instance) in his little carriage, a miniature chariot drawn by the smallest ponies in the world, attended by elfin coachman and footman in livery. They promenaded the public streets on day of the show."

Tickets for matinee performances were 25 cents for adults and 13 cents for children; evening shows were 15 cents for adults, 10 cents for children and reserved seats cost 25 cents. What a thrill this event must have been to the citizens of Terre Haute and surrounding area back in 1862!

Isaac Ball Scrapbook.

The other February clipping in Isaac Ball's scrapbook concerned an historical accident as related by a newspaper correspondent of the Boston Traveler.

"I had occasion to visit the old Capitol Prison at Washington in February, 1869, to witness the exhumation and rendition to their respective relatives and friends of the remains of the conspirators in the Lincoln assassination. President Johnson was about to go out of office, and he issued an order permitting Christian burial to the bodies of five persons implicated in the death of Lincoln—Booth, Atzerodt, Payne,

Herold and Mrs. Surratt.

"They had been buried in ammunition boxes of common pine wood, six feet long, two feet wide and two feet deep. When the lid was lifted from Booth's coffin his face was perfect, with the exception of a small hole about the size of a dime in each cheek. His hair was in as good condition as if he had just come out of a barber shop. In taking out the body to place it in a handsome rosewood coffin supplied by his mother, Mrs. Booth of Baltimore, the head dropped off from the body.

"Not so with Mrs. Surratt. Her face and form were perfect, and she looked like one in a happy, dreamless sleep. Her head adhered to the body in the process of transfer. Payne's body was greatly wasted, but Atzerodt's was the worst of all; for when the army blanket that covered the remains were lifted up it revealed a shapeless mass of blackened bones and ashes, with a bald and separated skull in one corner.

Talked to Johnson.

"Talking of the Lincoln assassination, I remember asking Andrew Johnson one day when we were traveling through Tennessee when he was running for congressman-at-large, why it was he did not pardon Mrs. Surratt. He was in a communicative mood and he said: 'The true history of that case has never been told. It was represented in the papers that I refused to see Annie Surratt (the daughter of Mrs. Surratt) when she came to the White House, the morning of the execution, asking for the pardon of her mother. The fact is that I never knew it was Miss Surratt, because a man named Muzzy, who had general charge of the White

House, came to me and said that a crazy woman was down stairs and wanted to get in and see me, and she wouldn't give her name, but was crying and tearing her hair, and exhibiting all the evidences of insanity.

"But would you have pardoned Mrs. Surratt," I asked, "Supposing you had known better?"

"I might have," he replied, in his bluff way. "She didn't do the shooting, but was an accessory to it."

Old newspapers, scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, diaries, letters, written documents of all kinds furnish present-day historians with material to recreate the past. During the four years of the Civil War Centennial which began last month, everyone is particularly interested in the period of the 1860's, the Civil War and the people who lived in those times.

I would be most interested in hearing from anyone who has material of this sort. Contact me at 2032 North Eighth street.

Emeline Fairbanks Mem. Library

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Community Affairs File

Vigo County Public Library

Vol. 138—No. 22

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA 47801, JUNE 8, 1974

TEN CENTS

1856 Edition Uncovered

Story Of Early Times Told By Daily Express

By Diane McEvoy Carver

No record of a by-gone time is as interesting and vital as a newspaper of the period. In searching through *The Spectator* offices for historical material to use for the two editions to come out during the Banks of the Wabash Festival, a real treasure came to light.

For the better part of 70 years *The Spectator* has been located in the present offices on Spectator Court and high on the top of an old storage cabinet was a single bound volume of an old Terre Haute newspaper, *The Daily Express*, covering several months in 1856.

If a time capsule could take us back for a day in June, what would life be like here on the banks of the Wabash? The newly incorporated city (1853) seemed to be thriving with many commercial establishments, if the ads in the old paper are any indicator.

The city was bounded roughly on the North by Eagle St., on the east by Eighth Street, on the south by Oak, with the Wabash marking the western boundary. James Hood was mayor that year and an ordinance had just been introduced to forbid the construction of wooden buildings from the east side of 1st and Cherry, south to Ohio, east to Sixth St., north to Cherry and west again to 1st and Cherry. The citizens were also enjoined against moving any wooden buildings into the area, but were not prohibited from moving them out of those blocks. Terre Haute was a city on the move!

Just walking around town must have been quite an adventure, especially if you happened to meet any of the animals described in this ad which appeared daily during June:

Look Out For Your Swine

Notice is hereby given to the owners of hogs in the city of Terre Haute, that the undersigned will take up and impound all running at large contrary to ordinance, and that all hogs that may be so taken up and impounded for 12 hours . . . will be sold by me at said pound to satisfy the penalty and costs that may be assessed. The ordinance for hogs running at large will be enforced.

S. Dodson, City Marshall

Most of the city's commerce took place near the Court House square, as business addresses indicate. However, Chauncey Rose, in 1838 had built the Prairie House on the corner of his farm (now the Terre Haute House site) and began to operate it as a hotel.

In 1853 he changed the name of the place to the Terre Haute House, but the manager, a J. L. Hummison, during the year our volume of *The Daily Express* was published, gave it up because he thought it was too far out from town!

The Daily Express' offices were located in the Modesitt Building along with a doctor's office and residence and undoubtedly other businesses as well. It was near the Court

Light was also coming to the city—gas powered, that is. Each issue also carried this ad:

"Persons desiring to take gas are notified that the city will be lit up by the first of September, next. All those who wish to have their residences or stores supplied would do well to call on the gas fitters at once, as those who call first will be first served. By neglecting to make an early call, gas fitters may not be had."

The paper was a four-page edition and came out daily except Sunday. The bulk of it was advertising with a few columns of national political news and reprints from other paper. Only a short column titled "City Items," usually four or five

. . . the wonder city at the western fringe of civilization —
Terre Haute. — on the banks of the Wabash . . .

Francis Hulman 1853

House because the editor R. N. Hudson wrote an editorial concerning his view of the square, which that day was very disturbing to him. He noted that the many locust trees planted there had died and were in the process of being cut down, apparently leaving the square almost devoid of shade. He strongly recommended that large trees be brought in to take their place so the square could again be a place of rest and cooling shade.

A few days later, again glancing out his windows (editors do a lot of staring into space) he noted with displeasure:

"We are excessively tired with the present dilapidated condition of the Court-House square. Why are not all the trees cut down and taken off? It looks now like an old deadening, with a very lazy farmer for the owner. If the individual who cut down a few trees some days ago, has the job of taking them all off, then we opine many boys will grow to manhood before it is done"

Progress In Terre Haute

According to the paper, other changes were in store for Terre Haute as well. Every day carried ads to the effect that a draw-bridge for the Wabash was in the offing and bids were to be let for the grading of the river bank on the east and west sides.

paragraphs long, made mention of local events.

The events were interesting though. For instance, fire then, as now, was always news.

"An old frame building on Oak Street near the river was burned down this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock. It belonged to Mrs. Gorman, an Irish widow lady, and had not been occupied for some time. From this fact it is evident that the house was set on fire by some of those miserable night-walkers, that infest our city. The loss would not exceed, perhaps, two hundred dollars."

Crimes Interested Readers

Some things never change. Crime was a big item in 1856 as well:

"We hear, this morning, that a dwelling house was entered last night, on Fourth St., and some 30 or 40 dollars taken. Lookout, there are persons walking our streets who wear the appearance of gentlemen."

Breaking and entering seemed to be quite common. About the same time this article appeared:

"The night on which the fire occurred on Oak St., an attempt was made to break into Mr. F. Eberwine's house. Before the fellow had made much progress, a faithful dog warned his master of the approaching danger, when the door was opened and the intruder asked what

he wanted—no reply was given, but he quickly fled. About an hour after this, the fellow returned in a different dress. In the meantime Mr. E. had taken his gun and made ready to receive his visitor. On hearing him the second time, Mr. E. opened the door and leveled his gun at the bulk and pulled the trigger, but the cap failed to do its duty, or else there would have been an inquest the next morning. The scamp did not persevere any further."

Drunkenness seemed to be a problem. There were many editorial comments on the excellence of a certain minister's preachings against the use of alcohol and this item appeared that June:

"Sunday seems to be especially devoted to drunkenness and misdemeanor, by a goodly portion of our loose population. Several were arrested yesterday and placed in the calaboose for interrupting some ladies as they were passing up Main Street"

The weather was often mentioned briefly. Although he had no access to scientific weather projection instruments, apparently the editor checked the skies and made his own assessment of what to expect weatherwise. The first week in June the paper comments: "We had a slight sprinkle of rain last night. The prospects appear to be favorable for some more today."

Later in the month this was the situation: "No rain yet of any consequences. The gardens look bad, the grass looks dry and the weather is rather parching."

Good News and Bad News

Sad and happy little comments on the daily lives of Terre Hauteans appeared frequently. There was good news and there was bad news. First the good news: "We are under especial obligations to P. H. Foy for some delicious Ice Cream—enough to cool down all, from the little Devil up. Mr. Foy has recently opened a saloon on the west side of the Court House square, and if the rich frozen cream we have just been luxuriating upon, is a fair specimen, how he intends catering to the wants of his visitors during the coming Summer evenings, we would say go and taste for yourselves"

Then the bad news:

Continued on page 5

The 'Pride City' In 1856

Continued from page 1

"Wm. S. Cannon was found dead in his room this evening. He had been sick yesterday, but it was thought not necessary for anyone to attend him during the night. When his room was entered he was found lying on the floor, dead, with his faithful dog lying near him. Mr. Cannon had no family, was the owner of property adjoining the Buntin House and was an upright honest citizen."

Politically, the paper supported the State People's Party slate and printed it in each issue. Toward time for the party convention this article appeared:

"Let everyone attend the People's County Convention today. Although the farmers are busy upon their farms, yet we are inclined to think,

there will be a large number present. The ostensible object is to send delegates to the People's District Convention, which is to meet in this city on the 26th, still there will be other business transacted, and perhaps some speeches made. Let all who are oppsed to the old line policy attend."

Ads Reflect Life

The ads told a story all their own. Local merchants, especially clothiers and those who rendered services, were well represented in the pages of *The Daily Express*. Patent medicines made their outrageous claims like Professor O. J. Woods's Hair Restorative, and the Clairvoyant Healing Medium, Mrs. E. Steel.

She advertised that she would examine diseases (clairvoyantly) when the person was present, but in their

absence a lock of hair would do for diagnostic purposes. She would prescribe medicines prepared from pure vegetable substances, "if required, by the direction of spirits." Examinations were one dollar, as were the prescriptions.

Another ad that appeared in every edition was placed by Triche and Ball Undertakers. Their ad was always illustrated with the latest in caskets. In June of 1856 glass covered models were just being introduced and the ad read: "We do not hesitate to say that there has never been anything so entirely chaste, appropriate, and convenient as this invention."

Real estate agencies, local grocers, the railroads, and even Chicago businesses and hotels advertised daily.

Would-be educators had to place ads in the pre-compulsory education days. W. Wilkie, who signed himself simply as teacher, ran this ad for a good part of June:

"I would respectfully announce to such as may be interested in a school about to be opened in the Third Ward in this city, in the new school building, upon Market street, that I shall commence a term there Monday, June 16th. This is intended to be a miscellaneous school, and open to both sexes, and will be suited to those who may be in pursuit of the common and higher English branches.

So it went in the lives of Terre Haute residents in the early summer of 1856, as reflected in the pages of *The Daily Express*.

ISU Summer Theatre To Visit Rockville

For area theatregoers this season the Summer Theatre Workshop at Indiana State University will present four plays during the two summer sessions. Three of the plays, in addition to playing in the air-conditioned Cotillion Room of the Conference Center, will be presented at Rockville in the Ritz Theatre, also air-conditioned.

The four plays selected for presentation are *Catch Me If You Can*, *Two By Two*, *Barefoot In The Park*, and *Hay Fever*. All performances start at 8:30 pm.

Following the Conference Center runs, the first three plays will move to Rockville for two successive weekends of Friday and Saturday night shows.

Opening the summer season on

Thursday, June 20, will be *Catch Me If You Can*, a comedy-mystery by Jack Weinstock and Willie Gilbert. The play opened in 1965 and played for one full season in New York City. The story concerns the zany situations which occur to a honeymoon couple in the Catskill Mountains when the wife disappears and a Yiddish detective attempts to find her. Other dates for the play are June 21-22 and June 27-29. The show will be in Rockville July 5-6 and July 12-13.

Two By Two, a musical comedy based on the story of Noah's Ark, will play for three successive weekends in the Conference Center. Dates for presentation are July 4-6, July 18-20. Music in the show was written by Richard Rogers with lyrics by

Martin Charnin. Peter Stone wrote the script. Dates for the Rockville performances are July 26-27 and August 2-3.

Neil Simon's long-running *Barefoot In The Park* will be presented July 25-27 and August 1-3 in the Cotillion Room and August 9-10 and August 16-17 in Rockville. The comedy focuses on a young married couple's first few months in their first apartment in New York City.

A delightful comedy which has seen several revivals since it was written in 1925 by the late Noel Coward will be the final Summer Theatre presentation. *Hay Fever*, which deals with a houseful of eccentrics on a weekend in the English countryside, will play August 8-10 and August 15-17.

Six resident actors will be assisted by approximately 30 graduate and undergraduate students who will be receiving credit for their work. Workshop participants are drawn from all over the United States.

John Oblak, ISU acting director of theatre and assistant professor of speech, is director of the Summer Theatre Workshop.

LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the local Alcoholic Beverage Board of Vanderburgh County, Indiana, will, at 02:00 on the 01 day of July, 1974 at the Civic Center 7th Street Commissioners Office in the city of Evansville, in said county, begin investigation of the application of the following named person, requesting the issue to the applicant at the location hereinafter set out, of the Alcoholic Beverage permit of the class hereinafter designated and will, at said time and place, receive information concerning the fitness of said applicant, and the propriety of issuing the permit applied for to such applicant at the premises named:

DL82-James D. Thomas
06460 4001 E. Morgan Ave.
Liquor, Beer and
Said investigation will be open to the public, and public participation is requested.
INDIANA ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION
By ARTHUR R. ROBINSON
Executive Secretary
JAMES D. SIMS
Chairman

St. Anthony Alumns Slate Banquet, Ball

St. Anthony Hospital Nursing School Alumnae will hold their annual Memory Ball Saturday, June 15, at the Ramada Inn from 9 pm to 12 midnight. The "Pendulums" will provide music for dancing and door prizes will be awarded throughout the evening. The dance committee includes: Mrs. Rogene Snoddy, general chairman; Mrs. Virginia Benefiel, tickets and decorations; Mrs. Louise Hallock, reservations; Miss Mary Beth Bray and Miss Joanne Audre, entertainment; and Mrs. Ruth Harkness, publicity.

The public is invited and tickets may be obtained at the door for \$3.50 per couple or in advance by calling Mrs. Francis Benefiel at 234-0049 or Mrs. George Hallock, 533-2369.

Prior to the dance a banquet will be held for alumnae and their husbands or guests, at 6:30 pm at the Ramada Inn. Tickets are \$5 per person. Mrs. Halleck is also in charge of dinner reservations.

LEGAL NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the local Alcoholic Beverage Board of Vigo County Indiana, will, at 08:30 on the 01 day of July, 1974, at the clerk's office Court House in the City of Terre Haute, in said county, begin investigation of the application of the following named person, requesting the issue to the applicant at the location hereinafter set out, of the Alcoholic Beverage permit of the class hereinafter designated and will, at said time and place, receive information concerning the fitness of said applicant, and the propriety of issuing the permit applied for to such applicant at the premises named:

RR84-Minnie Warren
06498 N. Side of Old Hwy. 150
New Goshen, Ind.
Beer and Wine
Retailer
Said investigation will be open to the public, and public participation is requested.
INDIANA ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE COMMISSION
By ARTHUR R. ROBINSON
Executive Secretary
JAMES D. SIMS
Chairman

ISU Reading Conference June 13-14 at HCUC

"Living Language Through Creative Reading," is the theme of the fourth annual reading conference sponsored by Indiana State University, which will take place in Hulman Civic University Center June 13-14.

The conference which is free and open to the public is presented in conjunction with a workshop offered for two credit hours June 11-21.

Keynote speaker at the opening session 9:30 am Thursday, will be Lee Bennett Hopkins, book consultant and the author of numerous children's books, professional texts and curriculum materials for elementary education, and a college professor.

During the afternoon, six presentations dealing with aspects of reading, language and approaches to learning will be offered by members


of ISU's departments of Elementary Education and English, and Raynelda White, a primary teacher from Greenbriar Elementary School, Indianapolis.

Speaker at the Friday meeting will be Miss Helen N. Coe, educational consultant for elementary and secondary program for the joint county school systems of Polk and Story counties in Iowa.

Miss Coe has served as assistant director of the IMPACT professional development program for teachers, her particular interest being the humanizing of the teacher-learning situation.


Additional information may be obtained from the ISU Office of Summer Sessions or from Dr. Vanita Gibbs in the School of Education.

CAT CHAT



CAT COLONISTS
THERE WERE FEW CATS IN EARLY AMERICA, BUT THE COLONIES BECAME SO OVER-RUN WITH RATS THAT FROM 1749 ON THERE WERE CATS IN THE CARGOES OF ALMOST EVERY SHIP FROM ENGLAND.





CAT UP A TREE?
DON'T GET YOURSELF OUT ON A LIMB. WHAT GOES UP WILL ALWAYS COME DOWN - EVEN TABBY.



FEEDING TIP
WANT A GOOD MOUSER? TO GIVE YOUR CAT ENERGY FOR THE CHASE, FEED HER A HIGH-PROTEIN COMMERCIAL CAT FOOD.

From Friskies Cat Council

Support Your Local S.P.C.A. or Humane Society



Vigo County Voiture 21 Installs New Officers

Robert W. "Rags" Ragland will be installed as Chef de Gare, succeeding Samuel Peters, as Vigo County Voiture 21 of the Forty and Eight installs its officers for the coming year 1974-75 at 8 pm on Saturday, June 8, at the Krietenstein American Legion Post Home, 2238 North 13th Street.

Chef de Gare Ragland and other officers will be installed by Frank Martin, Grand Chef de Gare du Indiana Forty and Eight assisted by James "Jimmie" Nasser, Chef de Chemin de Fer or National Commander Passe, and James L. Warren, Past Grand Chef de Gare du Indiana. The installation will be preceded by a Memorial Service at 6:30 pm, followed with a covered dish dinner and reception for the newly elected officers. The event will conclude with music for dancing by "Armando and Deno Combo."

Other officers to be installed include: John Underwood, Chef de Train North; Frank Sappingfield, Chef de Train South; Lawrence Griffith Sr., Correspondent; James Markello, Aumonier; William Patrick,

New officers for the Staff Association of the Vigo County Public Library are Carol Sutherland, president; Alice Wert, vice president; Geraldine Flint, secretary; and Betty Dodson, treasurer, Board Member at Large is Ruth Murray.

Commissaire Intendant; Darrell Kraemer, Conducteur; Richard Holmes Norman Jones as Sous Conducteurs; John McWilliams, Garde de la Porte; Albert Supp Jr., Lampiste; Frank Francis, Garde de la Prisonnier; Kenneth Graham, Avocat; Robert Brown, Commis Voyageur; and Robert Kelly, Publiciste. Newly elected Cheminots include Sam Peters, Ronald Buddle, Virgil Archer, Stephen Zemlock, Kenneth Crombie, George Camp and John Joseph Jr. Elected Delegates to Grand Promenade to be held at Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 20-23 include Chef de Gare Ragland, Chef de Gare Passe Peters, John Underwood, William Patrick, Frank Sappingfield, John McKamey, Harold Kiger and James Markello. Alternates are Robert Allen, Hugh Munson, Alfred Shuey, Roy Kindred, Tom Grant, Charles Smith, Darrell Kraemer, and John McWilliams.

Want the folks back home to keep up on the happenings in the Wabash Valley? Send your family and friends a subscription to the

SATURDAY SPECTATOR
51 Spector Court
Terre Haute, Indiana 47801

Try Reading The SPECTATOR
Local and Valley Society News
Give Us A Call 235-6338

Lincoln Theatre Prepares New Season In Robinson

The Lincoln Theatre in Robinson, Illinois, is being readied for a glittering summer session of Broadway plays and "big name" stars.

Built in 1929, it is one of the most attractive in that part of the state. The lobby is spacious and features crystal chandeliers and a marble floor. The magnificent auditorium has a sloping floor which makes each of its 700 seats "the best in the house." Acoustics are superb.

In fact, it is so soundproof that when the theatre was robbed on May 5, 1930, no one in the bakery next door heard the nitroglycerin explosion which tore open the 1,000 pound safe. The robbers, who were

apprehended later, purposely moved the safe into the auditorium to avoid detection.

Extensive redecorating and remodeling is being completed. The movie screen was replaced by an enormous curtain; backdrops are being prepared; the stage extended; all the necessary lighting—fresnels, ellipsoids, and spots are being installed; and basement dressing rooms are being redecorated for such "greats" as June Lockhart, Joan Bennet, James Drury, and Peter Lupus.

The Robinson Summer Stock Theatre Corp. is sponsoring this first season of professional theatre and boasts of having "the only star music and drama theatre of Southeastern Illinois." The four Broadway plays and star studded casts for the series are: June 25 - July 7, **Best Of Friends**, starring June Lockhart; July 9 - July 21, **Butterflies Are Free**, featuring Joan Bennett; July 23 - August 4, **Prisoner Of Second Avenue**, starring James Drury, TV's "The Virginian"; August 6 - August 18, **Boeing - Boeing**, with "Mission Impossible's" Peter Lupus.

The supporting cast for each performance are members of Actors Equity and have stage, screen and television experience.

Carl Stohn, producer-director of the Pheasant Run Dinner Theatre outside Chicago, will direct three of the four plays. Another well-known director is being hired for the fourth production.

Each play will run nightly (except Sundays and Mondays) for two weeks. Matinees will be performed on Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Season tickets and tickets for individual performances can be ordered from the Robinson Summer Stock Theatre Corp., Box 148, Robinson, Illinois 62454. Season tickets are \$15.

People

Holly E. Wilson, director of Women's Physical Education at Indiana State University was recently elected by her colleagues in District Four of the National Trainers Association to be a candidate for trainer at the 1975 and 1976 International Games.

A nationally certified athletic trainer, Miss Wilson is the only woman candidate chosen from District Four, the largest of the NATA's ten districts, representing Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

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